TRẦN HUY PHƯƠNG - PHẠM NGỌC THẠCH

CÁC ĐỀ TRẮC NGHIỆM

DÙNG CHO HỌC SINH ÔN THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT VÀ THI VÀO ĐẠI HỌC - CAO ĐẲNG

Môn TIẾNG ANH

HN
4

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

TRẦN HUY PHƯƠNG - PHẠM NGỌC THẠCH
(Biên soạn và giới thiệu)

CÁC ĐỀ TRẮC NGHIỆM

DÙNG CHO HỌC SINH ÔN THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT VÀ THI VÀO ĐẠI HỌC – CAO ĐẲNG

MÔN
TIẾNG ANH

- Kiến thức ngôn ngữ cơ bản
- Đề thi trắc nghiệm nhiều lựa chọn và cách làm
- 10 đề trắc nghiệm ôn thi tốt nghiệp THPT
- 20 đề trắc nghiệm ôn thi vào Đại học và Cao đẳng
- Đáp án
- Giới thiệu đề thi thử trắc nghiệm của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo môn TIẾNG ANH hệ 3 năm ngày 14/1/2006

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI
TRUNG TÂM THÔNG TIN THƯ VIỆN
LC / 1494

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Bắt đầu từ năm 2006, Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo quyết định hình thức thi cho môn tiếng Anh trong kì thi tốt nghiệp Trung học Phổ thông và thi tuyển sinh vào các trường Đại học và Cao đẳng là *thi trắc nghiệm* toàn phần, cụ thể là trắc nghiệm nhiều lựa chọn (đều có 4 lựa chọn A, B, C, D). Trên thực tế, sự thay đổi này chỉ là thay đổi về hình thức tổ chức bài tập, chứ không phải là sự thay đổi về kiến thức, nội dung thi. Đây cũng không phải là một sự thay đổi quá lớn vì trong các kì thi nói trên ở môn tiếng Anh, phần trắc nghiệm, trong nhiều năm qua, cũng đã chiếm tỉ trọng lớn. Ngoài ra, những loại hình bài thi cũng không thay đổi nhiều, ví dụ,cũng vẫn có các phần ngữ âm, đọc hiểu, viết, điền từ, xác định lỗi v.v... Sự khác nhau lớn nhất ở đây là thí sinh không phải viết một từ, câu nào mà thay vào đó là ***tô kín các ô tròn tương ứng*** trong phiếu trả lời (answer sheet).

Điều quan trọng đối với các em học sinh là dù bài thi được thiết kế theo hình thức nào đi nữa, vẫn là năng lực ngôn ngữ bao gồm hiểu biết về ngữ pháp, từ vựng, ngữ âm và kĩ năng sử dụng ngôn ngữ,trong đó có khả năng sử dụng kiến thức ngôn ngữ thông qua các kĩ năng ngôn ngữ, chủ yếu là đọc và viết.

Vì vậy, để chuẩn bị tốt cho các kì thi ở dạng thức trắc nghiệm, điểm mấu chốt chính là chuẩn bị thật kĩ kiến thức, kĩ năng ngôn ngữ, đồng thời tìm hiểu và luyện tập một số kĩ năng thi trắc nghiệm cần thiết để thể hiện tốt nhất kiến thức trong bài thi, giành điểm cao.

Cuốn sách gồm bốn phần:

- Phần một: Kiến thức về ngôn ngữ cơ bản được trình bày đơn giản, dễ nhớ
- Phần hai: Loại đề thi trắc nghiệm nhiều lựa chọn và cách làm

- Phần ba: 30 đề luyện thi trắc nghiệm (10 đề ôn thi tốt nghiệp THPT và 20 đề ôn thi vào các trường đại học và cao đẳng).
- Phần bốn: Đáp án

Mục đích của cuốn sách này nhằm giúp các em học sinh chuẩn bị tốt cho hai kì thi trắc nghiệm quan trọng nói trên. Các em học sinh có thể dùng cuốn sách này để tự ôn luyện thi Tốt nghiệp THPT và thi vào Đại học và Cao đẳng. Trước hết các em hãy đọc kĩ đề rồi tự làm, sau đó mới đối chiếu với đáp án.

Chúng tôi hy vọng các em học sinh sẽ tìm thấy nhiều điều bổ ích và lí thú về kiến thức, kĩ năng sử dụng tiếng Anh nói chung và bài thi trắc nghiệm nói riêng trong cuốn sách này.

Trong quá trình biên soạn và giới thiệu, chắc chắn không tránh khỏi thiếu sót, chúng tôi rất mong nhận được ý kiến đóng góp của các bạn đọc và xin chân thành cảm ơn mọi đóng góp cho cuốn sách được hoàn thiện hơn. Mọi ý kiến đóng góp xin gửi về theo địa chỉ: PHẠM NGỌC THẠCH hoặc TRẦN HUY PHƯƠNG, giáo viên Khoa tiếng Anh trường Đại học Ngoại ngữ Hà Nội.

Tác giả

PHẦN MỘT

KIẾN THỨC NGÔN NGỮ CƠ BẢN

Trong phần kiến thức ngôn ngữ này, chúng tôi sẽ trình bày các kiến thức cơ bản có thể giúp các em học sinh làm các loại hình bài thi có trong các đề thi như ngữ âm, từ vựng, ngữ pháp, viết và một phần cho loại hình bài thi đọc hiểu. Gồm các điểm cơ bản sau:

I. Ngữ pháp

Trong khuôn khổ cuốn sách này, chúng tôi không có ý định trình bày chi tiết các vấn đề liên quan đến ngữ pháp tiếng Anh mà chỉ tóm lược một cách ngắn gọn nhất những điểm chính cần ghi nhớ. Các em nên tìm các cuốn sách chuyên về ngữ pháp để học các quy tắc cũng như luyện các bài tập trong đó cho thật thuần thục. Chúng tôi sẽ trình bày vắn tắt các nội dung ngữ pháp cơ bản sau:

1. Các thời của tiếng Anh (English tenses)
2. Câu trực tiếp và gián tiếp (direct and indirect speech)
3. Câu chủ động và bị động (active and passive)
4. Câu điều kiện (conditional sentence)
5. Câu có mệnh đề quan hệ (sentence with relative clause)

1. Các thời của tiếng Anh

Về cơ bản, tiếng Anh có 12 thời ở câu chủ động và 08 thời ở câu bị động.

Thời hiện tại đơn giản (present simple)

Chỉ một hành động (i) thường xuyên xảy ra hoặc (ii) những sự vật hiện tượng luôn luôn đúng, thí dụ :

i We often have English lessons on Monday morning.

i. The days get longer from January to June.

Thời hiện tại tiếp diễn (present continuous)

Chỉ một hành động (i) đang xảy ra ở thời điểm hiện tại (ngay tại lúc đang nói hoặc trong khoảng thời gian hiện tại), (ii) những gì đang thay đổi ở hiện tại và (iii) những kế hoạch cho tương lai.

Thí dụ:

i. Look – our train is coming.
ii. The days are getting longer now.
iii. She's going out with John on Tuesday.

Thời quá khứ đơn giản (past simple)

Chỉ một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ và thời gian xảy ra hành động được xác định, thí dụ:

They got married last month.

Thời quá khứ tiếp diễn (past continuous)

Chỉ một hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm hoặc trong một khoảng thời gian nào đó trong quá khứ.

At 10 pm last night, I was watching a football match on TV.

She was working in London this time last year.

Xin lưu ý sự kết hợp giữa hai thời quá khứ tiếp diễn và quá khứ hoàn thành trong một số thí dụ sau

While I was driving to work, I heard an old friend on the radio.

She was talking on the phone when he came back.

Thời hiện tại hoàn thành (present perfect)

Chỉ một hành động (i) đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng thời gian của hành động không được nhắc đến và (ii) hành động vừa mới xảy ra, thí dụ

We have moved to a new house.

He has just been back from school.

Lưu ý sự khác nhau giữa cách sử dụng thứ nhất của thời này và thời quá khứ đơn giản trong thí dụ sau

We have moved to a new house. (không nói đến thời gian của hành động)

We moved last week. (có nêu thời gian của hành động)

Thời hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn (Present perfect continuous)

Chỉ một hành động bắt đầu từ quá khứ, kéo dài cho đến hiện tại và còn tiếp tục trong tương lai, thí dụ

My father has been working in his factory for 15 years.

It has been raining all day.

Thời quá khứ hoàn thành (past perfect)

Chỉ một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ, thí dụ:

I woke up late this morning because I had forgotten to set my alarm clock.

When I got home, my brother had just left.

Thời quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn (past perfect continuous)

Chỉ một hành động bắt đầu trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ, kéo dài cho đến thời điểm đó trong quá khứ, và đã kết thúc trong quá khứ, thí dụ:

When we arrived, he had been waiting for nearly 2 hours.

Anh bạn này bắt đầu đợi từ trước lúc chúng tôi đến (trong quá khứ) và đợi suốt cho đến khi chúng tôi đến.

Chúng ta so sánh sự khác nhau giữa hai thời này

Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn:

I had been mowing the lawn. I was tired.

Quá khứ hoàn thành:

I had mown the lawn. It looked nice.

Khi người nói muốn nhấn mạnh khoảng thời gian hành động diễn ra (trong quá khứ) thì thời quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn được sử dụng. Còn khi người nói muốn ám chỉ đến kết quả của một hành động nào đó (xảy ra trước một thời điểm trong quá khứ) thì thời quá khứ hoàn thành được sử dụng.

Thời tương lai thường (future simple)

Chỉ một hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai, thí dụ:

They will come to see us again soon.

We shall stay here in the next two months.

Thời tương lai tiếp diễn (future continuous)

Chỉ một hành động sẽ đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm nào đó trong tương lai.

At 10 am tomorrow, I will be traveling to London.

She can't meet you at eleven. She will be having a meeting.

Thời tương lai với "going to"

Chỉ một hành động dự định ở hiện tại nhưng sẽ được thực hiện trong tương lai, thí dụ:

She's going to study abroad.

Thời tương lai với "going to" đôi khi có thể sử dụng thay cho thời hiện tại tiếp diễn (cách sử dụng thứ ba) và ngược lại, thí dụ:

We're going to visit friends at the weekend.
= We're visiting friends at the weekend.

Thời tương lai hoàn thành (future perfect)

Chỉ một hành động sẽ kết thúc trước một thời điểm nào đó trong tương lai. Hành động có thể bắt đầu từ quá khứ, hoặc hiện tại hoặc tương lai, thí dụ :

By the end of this week, I will have finished the book.

Thời tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn (future perfect continuous)

Về lí thuyết có tồn tại thời này. Nhưng trên thực tế chúng ta rất ít gặp nó. Thời này chỉ một hành động sẽ diễn ra cho đến một thời điểm nào đó trong tương lai, và vẫn tiếp tục sau đó. Hành động có thể bắt đầu từ quá khứ, hoặc hiện tại hoặc tương lai, thí dụ:

By the end of this year, she will have been teaching for 15 years.

2. Câu trực tiếp và gián tiếp

Câu trực tiếp là câu **nhắc lại** một cách chính xác những gì một người khác nói. Câu trực tiếp thường nằm trong ngoặc kép, thí dụ:

" I like football, " Long said.

Câu gián tiếp là câu **tường thuật lại** những gì một người khác nói, thí dụ:

Long said that he liked football.

Thí sinh có thể tham khảo các sách ngữ pháp về chi tiết cách chuyển đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp: những yếu tố liên quan đến chuyển đổi về thời của động từ, về chủ ngữ, các từ và nhóm từ chỉ thời gian, địa điểm, vv. Chúng tôi xin cho một số thí dụ minh họa tiêu biểu:

Câu nói trực tiếp	**Câu nói gián tiếp**
Câu tường thuật	*"I've been here many times"* *She said she had been there many times*
Câu hỏi với "Wh"	*"Where did you have lunch?"* *He asked where I had lunch*
Câu hỏi YES/NO	*"Are you tired?"* *She wanted to know if/whether I was tired.*
Câu đề nghị/mệnh lệnh, v…	*"Please wait outside."* *The teacher asked us to wait outside.*

Khi chuyển thời của động từ, chúng ta phải xem xét tình huống cụ thể. Thí sinh có thể tham khảo trong cuốn "*Oxford Guide To English Grammer*" của John Eastwood để biết thêm chi tiết.

3. Câu chủ động và bị động

Chúng hãy so sánh hai câu sau:

Câu chủ động: *The secretary typed the report.*

Câu bị động: *The report was typed by the secretary.*

Khi muốn nhấn mạnh vào người thực hiện hành động (the doer) thì chúng ta dùng câu chủ động. Còn khi chỉ muốn quan tâm đến vật thể/người chịu tác động của một hành động (the object) chứ không quan tâm đến ai là người thực hiện hành động đó thì chúng ta dùng câu bị động.

Về cấu tạo cơ bản thì câu bị động có cấu trúc như sau:

S + be + P (quá khứ phân từ)

Thí sinh cũng có thể tham khảo chi tiết về cách chuyển đổi từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động và ngược lại trong cuốn "*Oxford Guide To English Grammar*" của John Eastwood.

Ngoài nguyên tắc chung về chuyển câu chủ động sang câu bị động, thí sinh cần ghi nhớ một số dạng câu bị động đặc biệt sau:

- **Bị động trong câu gián tiếp**

  It is said that the players fix the match result.

  → *The players are said to fix the match result.*

- **Câu bị động có động từ trợ**

  They must sell all the tickets

  → *All the tickets must be sold.*

- **Câu bị động với "get"**

  My email got lost in the network.
- **Câu bị động có to- infinitive:**

  You were advised to keep an eye on the children.
- **Câu bị động với "have":**

  I had the motorbike repaired.
- **Câu bị động với V-ing:**

  I love being interviewed.
- **Câu bị động với một số động từ đặc biệt như make, see, hear, help, vv...**

They made him work very hard → He was made to work very hard.

Tuy nhiên có một số câu không chuyển được sang dạng bị động, đó là:

Câu có động từ nội (intransitive verb) vì động từ nội không có tân ngữ, mà khi chuyển từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động, tân ngữ của câu chủ động lên đứng làm chủ ngữ trong câu bị động. Xem thí dụ minh họa ở trên.

Câu chủ động đã mang nghĩa bị động, thí dụ:

These shoes need polishing.

Những câu có động từ chỉ trạng thái (state verb) hoặc động từ liên hệ như *have, be, belong, exist, seem, lack, v.v...* thí dụ :

These books belong to the university.

They lack money to buy the house.

Tuy nhiên có một số động từ chỉ trạng thái vẫn có thể chuyển thành dạng bị động, thí dụ *believe, intend, like, know, live, mean, vv.*

4. Câu điều kiện

Câu điều kiện là câu thường có hai mệnh đề: mệnh đề điều kiện (if clause) và mệnh đề chính (main clause). Có hai loại điều kiện chính là điều kiện mở (có thực) và điều kiện đóng (không thực). Chúng ta tham khảo hai thí dụ sau:

Điều kiện mở:	***If it rains tomorrow**, I won't go out.*
Điều kiện đóng:	***If I were a bit taller**, I could reach the shelf.*

Thí sinh nên tham khảo các sách ngữ pháp về kết hợp thời trong mệnh đề điều kiện và mệnh đề chính, sau đây là một số thí dụ cơ bản để các bạn tham khảo.

Điều kiện loại zero: *If you **heat** the iron, it **expands**.*

Điều kiện loại 1: *If we **don't hurry**, we **will miss** the bus.*

Điều kiện loại 2: *If I **had** lots of money, **I would travel** round the world.*

Điều kiện loại 3: *If you **had taken** a taxi, you **would have got** here in time.*

Ngoài việc sử dụng "if" để tạo câu điều kiện, chúng ta cũng có thể dùng đảo ngữ với các từ như should, were, had, thí dụ:

***Should** you have any questions, I will be happy to answer them.*

Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng một số từ/nhóm thay thế cho "if" trong câu điều kiện như as long as, unless (if not), in case, vv...

You can take the motorbike as long as you return it before midnight.

Trên đây là những kiến thức cơ bản về câu điều kiện, thí sinh cũng nên tham khảo một số trường hợp ngoại lệ như sau:

Thứ nhất là trong câu điều kiện loại "zero", không phải lúc nào chúng ta cũng phải dùng thời hiện tại đơn giản (present simple) mà chúng ta cũng có thể dùng thời hiện tại tiếp diễn (present continuous), ví dụ:

*If you **are listening** to that music, **I am going** out.*

Thứ hai, trong câu điều kiện loại 1, không phải công thức lúc nào cũng là thời hiện tại đơn giản trong mệnh đề "*if*" và tương lai với "*will*" trong mệnh đề chính mà chúng ta cũng có thể dụng thời hiện tại tiếp diễn trong mệnh đề "*if*", thí dụ:

If you are bringing her to the party, I won't come.

Ngoài ra chúng ta còn có thể dùng "*will + V*" trong mệnh đề if để bày tỏ thiện chí và "*won't + V*" bày tỏ sự từ chối, thí dụ:

If everyone will work hard, we will be able to finish work before noon.

*If they **won't help**, I will have to ask someone else.*

Thứ ba, chúng ta không được lẫn lộn giữa điều kiện mở và điều kiện đóng, ví dụ dùng thời quá khứ đơn giản trong mệnh đề "*if*" và "*will*" thay cho "*would*" trong mệnh đề chính. Nhưng chúng ta lại cho thể dùng "*would*" trong mệnh đề if khi muốn đưa ra một yêu cầu, đề nghị lịch sự, ví dụ

If you would wait for a second, I will put you through.

Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng thời quá khứ đơn giản trong mệnh đề "*if*" và "*will + V*" trong mệnh đề chính để nói đến một điều kiện trong quá khứ, nhưng kết quả lại ở trong tương lai, ví dụ:

If you sent the document yesterday, I will have it in three days time.

Thứ tư, chúng ta có thể kết hợp câu điều kiện loại 2 và loại 3, tức là kết hợp điều kiện không thực ở hiện tại và quá khứ, ví dụ

If she was more sensible, she would have been able to get married two years ago.

If you hadn't asked me to run, I wouln't be so tired now.

5. Câu có mệnh đề quan hệ

Trong tiếng Anh có nhiều loại mệnh đề khác nhau. Trong khuôn khổ cuốn sách này, chúng tôi chỉ nêu hai loại mệnh đề quan hệ là mệnh đề quan hệ định nghĩa (difining clause) và mệnh đề quan hệ không định nghĩa (non-defining clause) đi với who/which/that. Về nguyên tắc chung thì các đại từ quan hệ who và that được dùng cho người, còn which/that được dùng cho đồ vật.

a. Mệnh đề quan hệ định nghĩa. Đây là loại mệnh đề **xác định rõ** người nào hoặc vật nào mà chúng ta đang nói tới, ví dụ

The architect who designed these flats doesn't live here.

I can't find the book that I was reading.

Trong câu thứ nhất ở trên, mệnh đề "*who designed these flatts*" xác định rõ người kiến trúc sư nào, còn trong câu 2, mệnh đề "*that I was reading*" xác định rõ cuốn sách nào.Nếu chúng ta bỏ hai mệnh đề đi thì hai câu trên không trọn vẹn về nghĩa.

b. Mệnh đề quan hệ không định nghĩa. Loại mệnh đề này không có chức năng xác định rõ người nào hoặc vật nào đang được nhắc tới mà nó chỉ có chức năng **bổ sung nghĩa** cho người hoặc vật đó. Chính vì vậy người ta còn gọi chúng là mệnh đề bổ sung (adding clause) ví dụ:

He was taught by a famous professor, who later became a PM.

Tom's hobby is photography, which he spends most of his spare cash on.

Trong câu thứ nhất ở trên, mệnh đề "*who later became a PM*" chỉ có chức năng cung cấp thêm thông tin về người giáo sư mà thôi. Tương tự như vậy cho mệnh đề " *which he spends most of his spare cash on*" của câu số 2. Mệnh đề bổ sung này luôn đứng sau hoặc giữa hai dấu phẩy.

Chúng ta cùng tham khảo một ví dụ khác so sánh hai loại mệnh đề này

Mệnh đề định nghĩa:

Cars which cause pollution should be banned.

(Chỉ cấm những xe ô tô nào gây ô nhiễm thôi.)

*Cars, **which cause pollution**, should be banned.*

(Cấm tất cả các loại xe ô tô vì chúng gây ô nhiễm.)

Để hiểu rõ hơn cách sử dụng các mệnh đề quan hệ, các bạn cần tham khảo một số sách ngữ pháp thông dụng, ví dụ cuốn "*Oxford Guide To English Grammar*" của John Eastwood.

II. Ngữ Âm

Khác với tiếng Việt, khi sử dụng tiếng Anh, trong rất nhiều trường hợp, ta không thể nhìn vào chính tả (các chữ cái sắp xếp trong một từ) để "đánh vần" hay phát âm từ đó chính xác. Nói cách khác, trong tiếng Anh, từ được viết một đằng và phát âm một nẻo. Do đặc điểm này, cách tốt nhất để phát âm chính xác từ trong tiếng Anh là học cách phát âm của từng từ thông qua luyện nghe hoặc tra cứu cách phát âm trong các loại từ điển. Đây cũng chính là đặc điểm làm cho nhiều người học tiếng Anh phát âm sai nhiều từ tiếng Anh do "khái quát hóa quá mức" qui luật mình đã học được. Chúng ta hãy xem xét một số dạng thức sau để thấy rõ điểm này.

1. Đồng chính tả - khác âm:

1. nose *2. rose* *3. hose* *4. lose*

Có thể dễ dàng nhận thấy về chính tả các từ nêu trên gần như hoàn toàn giống nhau, chỉ trừ chữ cái đầu, tuy vậy các từ 1, 2 và 3 có phần gạch chân được đọc giống nhau (/əʊz/) còn ở từ số 4 phần gạch chân được đọc khác hẳn (u:z/). Hãy xem một ví dụ khác:

1. chemical *2. chore* *3. choice* *4. chance*

Trong ví dụ này, phần gạch chân ở cả 4 từ cũng có chính tả giống nhau nhưng ở các từ 2, 3 và 4 là phụ âm / tʃ / còn ở từ đầu tiên là phụ âm / k /. Sau đây là một số ví dụ khác:

1. good *2. food* *3. mood* *4. loose*
1. six *2. sour* *3. sure* *4. sow*

Trong hai câu hỏi trên đây, ở câu thứ nhất, phần gạch chân ở các từ 2, 3, 4 đều được phát âm là */u:/*, còn ở từ số 1 lại được phát âm là */ʊ/*. Ở câu thứ hai, duy chỉ có ở câu số 3 phần được gạch chân có phát âm là */ʃ/*, còn ở các phần còn lại đều được phát âm là */s/*.

Trong tiếng Anh còn có nhiều từ chính tả hoàn toàn giống nhau nhưng cách phát âm lại khác nhau (và thường có nghĩa khác nhau), thí dụ:

1a. lead (d.từ: chì)	/ led/	1b. lead (đg.từ: dẫn đầu, v.v...)	/ li:d /
2a. present (d.từ: quà tặng)	/ prezənt /	2b. present (đg.từ: đưa tặng)	/ prɪzent /
3a. minute (d.từ: phút)	/ mɪnɪt /	3b. minute (t.từ: nhỏ)	/maɪnju:t
4a. object (d.từ: vật thể)	/ obdʒɪkt /	4b. object (đg.từ: phản đối)	/əbdʒekt /
5a. wind (d.từ: gió)	/ wind /	5b. wind (đg.từ: xoay, vặn)	/ waɪnd/
6a. dezert (d.từ: sa mạc)	/dezət/	6b. dezert (đg.từ: bỏ lại)	/ dɪzɜ:t /

Hãy tra cứu cách phát âm (với các nghĩa khác nhau) của những từ được liệt kê trong danh sách dưới đây để biết thêm về các từ loại này:

bass bow buffet coax close compound	intimate invalid lead live minute object	record refuse resign resume row separate	tier use wind wound

Có thể thấy rằng nhiều từ trong số này khi từ loại thay đổi (ví dụ: động từ hay danh từ hoặc ngược lại) thì nghĩa và cả cách phát âm cũng thay đổi. Có nhiều từ mặc dù nghĩa không thay đổi lớn nhưng cách phát âm vẫn thay đổi: house (cái nhà) được phát âm là / haʊs / và house (động từ: là nhà, cung cấp nhà) được phát âm là / haʊz /.

2. Khác chính tả - đồng âm

Phát âm từ tiếng Anh cũng như nghe hiểu ở tiếng Anh còn trở nên khó khăn hơn do trong tiếng Anh không những có nhiều từ viết giống nhau nhưng phát âm khác nhau mà còn có nhiều từ viết khác nhau nhưng có cách phát âm giống nhau, thí dụ:

1a. night *1b. knight*
2a. eight *2b. ate*
3a. boy *3b. bouy*

Trong thí dụ sau đây, phần được gạch chân trong cả bốn từ tuy khác nhau về chính tả nhưng lại giống nhau về cách phát âm (đều được đọc là / əʊ /).

1. arrow *2. although* *3. hello* *4. sew*

Một ví dụ khác cùng dạng này là:

1. tie *2. smile* *3. buy* *4. bye*

Trong một câu hỏi thi trắc nghiệm, người thi có thể phải tìm ra trong 4 lựa chọn tuy có chính tả khác nhau nhưng chỉ có cách đọc của phần gạch chân ở một từ là khác với ba từ còn lại, thí dụ:

1. bought *2. caught* *3. weren't* *4. sword*

Câu trả lời đúng cho câu hỏi này là 3 do phần gạch chân ở từ này được phát âm là */ 3: /*, còn ở cả ba từ còn lại phần gạch chân đều

được phát âm là /ɔː/. Tuy nhiên, dạng bài tập này hiếm thấy hơn dạng bài tập trình bày ở phần trước.
Như vậy có thể thấy những đặc điểm nêu trên đây chính là cơ sở để các đề thi trắc nghiệm trong môn tiếng Anh đưa ra các lựa chọn cho người thi. Khi thi, để đạt kết quả cao, người thi cần đọc nhẩm những từ cho sẵn trong các lựa chọn vì làm như vậy không chỉ nhận dạng những khác biệt bằng mắt mà còn có thể nhận dạng bằng tai. Hơn nữa, thí sinh dự thi có thể tìm những câu vẫn gặp trong quá trình học tập có chứa từ cần tìm cách phát âm và đọc nhẩm cả câu đó lên, giúp khẳng định rõ cách đọc của từng từ. Cộng với khả năng nói được luyện tập tốt trong quá trình học, những kỹ năng thi nhỏ trong khi làm bài thi này cũng sẽ phần nào giúp thí sinh tăng cường độ chính xác trong việc lựa chọn câu trả lời đúng.

3. Trọng âm

Khác với tiếng Việt, phần lớn các từ tiếng Anh đều có nhiều âm tiết (tức là thành phần nhỏ nhất của một từ về mặt phát âm). Tuy nhiên, các âm tiết trong một từ thường được phát âm "mạnh nhẹ" khác nhau, âm tiết được phát âm "mạnh" hơn các âm tiết khác được gọi là âm tiết có trọng âm. Phổ biến trong tiếng Anh là từ có từ một tới hai trọng âm. Trong trường hợp từ có hai trọng âm thì sẽ có một trọng âm chính và một trọng âm phụ. Hãy nghiên cứu các thí dụ sau:

1. 'student *2. 'mention* *3. 'capable* *4. 'organize*
1. ,organi'zation *2. ,manu'facturing*
3. re,sponsi'bility *4. en,viron'mental*

Thông thường trong các từ điển tiếng Anh chuẩn trên thế giới, âm tiết có trọng âm chính trong một từ được đánh dấu (') ở phía trước âm tiết đó, còn âm tiết có trọng âm phụ được đánh dấu (,) ở phía trước âm tiết đó. Ở thí dụ thứ nhất ta có thể thấy cả bốn từ đều có một trọng âm và đều nằm ở âm tiết đầu tiên của từ; còn ở thí dụ thứ hai, cả bốn từ đều có hai trọng âm, một chính và một phụ.
Việc đọc đúng trọng âm của từ trong khi hội thoại tiếng Anh có tầm quan trọng rất lớn. Nó giúp người nghe dễ dàng nhận dạng

được từ người nói đang sử dụng (trong nhiều trường hợp, nếu đọc sai trọng âm có thể dẫn tới việc người nghe hiểu sang từ khác, làm sai lệch thông tin trong giao tiếp). Đọc đúng trọng âm của từ cũng giúp người nói nói lưu loát hơn do từ được phát âm dễ hơn và nhanh hơn nếu đọc đúng trọng âm. Chính vì lý do này, để kiểm tra năng lực thực hành tiếng của người học, trong bài thi tiếng Anh có thể có phần xác định trọng âm và được thể hiện trong bài thi trắc nghiệm lựa chọn dưới các hình thức chọn ra một từ có trọng âm khác với trọng âm ở các từ còn lại, có thể là ở thứ tự âm tiết trong từ (thí dụ a và b) hoặc số lượng trọng âm trong từ (ví dụ c). Hãy đọc kĩ các thí dụ để hiểu rõ hơn dạng thức các câu hỏi thi này:

Thí dụ a

1. envelope *2. endanger* *3. encourage* *4. enable*

Thí dụ b:

1. comment *2. combine* *3. compass* *4. comfortable*

Thí dụ c

1. ambassador *2. American* *3. geography* *4. separation*

Ở thí dụ a ta thấy cả bốn lựa chọn đều có 3 âm tiết, trong đó duy chỉ có từ số 1 *envelope* có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết đầu tiên, còn ba lựa chọn còn lại trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, vậy đáp án câu này là *1. envelope*. Ngược lại, ở thí dụ b, các từ số 1, 3 và 4 đều có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất, duy chỉ có từ số 2 có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai, và đáp án câu này là *2. combine*.

Thí dụ c ở dạng câu hỏi khi làm, ta cần xác định số lượng trọng âm như đã nêu trên. Tất cả các từ trong câu thí dụ c đều có bốn âm tiết, trong đó có ba từ có một trọng âm là từ số 1, 2 và 3 (hơn nữa, cả ba từ đều có trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ 2). Còn từ số 4 có hai trọng âm */ˌsepəˈreʃən/*, và đây chính là đáp án đúng cho câu này. Câu hỏi kiểu này hiếm thấy hơn trong các kì thi ở nước ta từ trước tới nay.

Đối với người học ở trình độ tiếng Anh phổ thông trung học và chuẩn bị thi vào đại học, cao đẳng, việc học các quy luật phát âm phức tạp để tự mình có thể xác định được trong âm của từ là việc chưa cần thiết. Hơn nữa, để sử dụng tiếng Anh trong giao tiếp, người học cần phát âm tốt từ tiếng Anh, trong đó có vấn đề trọng

ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI
TRUNG TÂM THÔNG TIN THƯ VIỆN
LC / 1494

âm. Cách tốt nhất ở thời điểm hiện tại đối với người học như chúng ta là luyện nghe, tra cứu trong từ điển cách phát âm chuẩn để giao tiếp có hiệu quả. Còn để làm tốt các câu hỏi thi về phát âm, chúng ta cần nắm vững khái niệm âm tiết và xác định đúng các âm tiết và trọng âm của từ.

III. Từ Vựng

Trong phần này, chúng tôi xin giới thiệu sơ bộ và theo một cách đơn giản, dễ hiểu về cấu tạo từ trong tiếng Anh để qua đó các em học sinh phổ thông có thể phần nào hiểu rõ hơn cấu tạo của từ, cách tạo từ mới và áp dụng những kiến thức này vào làm các bài tập và bài thi tốt nghiệp và tuyển sinh.

1. Gốc từ, phụ tố và từ phái sinh:

Để hiểu rõ cấu tạo từ trong tiếng Anh, có những khái niệm cơ bản người học cần nắm vững: *gốc từ* và *phụ tố* (bao gồm tiền tố và hậu tố). Gốc từ có thể đứng riêng mà vẫn có nghĩa đầy đủ và được sử dụng như một từ đơn lẻ. Phụ tố là các thành tố phụ thuộc vào gốc từ (nói phụ thuộc vì những thành tố này không thể đứng riêng mà phải kết hợp với một gốc từ mới có nghĩa đầy đủ). Những phụ tố có thể thêm vào phía trước một gốc từ được gọi là *tiền tố*, còn các phụ tố có thể thêm vào sau một gốc từ gọi là *hậu tố*. Cách thêm các phụ tố vào gốc từ là hình thức chủ yếu để tạo từ mới trong tiếng Anh. Từ mới được tạo ra theo cách này gọi là từ *phái sinh*, thí dụ:

Gốc từ	Từ mới (từ phái sinh)
happy (tính từ)	*un*happy (tính từ ngược nghĩa) happi*ness* (danh từ)
comfort (danh từ)	comfort*able* (tính từ) *un*comfort*able* (tính từ ngược nghĩa)
act (động từ)	act*or* (danh từ) act*ive* (tính từ) *in*act*ive* (tính từ) act*ivity* (danh từ)

Việc nắm vững nghĩa của gốc từ cũng như nghĩa và khả năng lắp ghép của các phụ tố giúp người học có thể hiểu và tạo từ mới trong tiếng Anh, vì vậy đây cũng thường là một nội dung hay xuất hiện trong các bài thi tiếng Anh ở mọi trình độ. Các bảng từ trong phần sau đây sẽ liệt kê một số phụ tố cơ bản, nghĩa chung và khả năng tạo từ mới của các phụ tố này.

MỘT SỐ HẬU TỐ THÀNH LẬP DANH TỪ

Hậu tố	Nghĩa chung	Thí dụ
-age	tập hợp, quan hệ, hành động	sewerage, percentage, blockage
-ance	trạng thái	performance
-ation, -tion	sự việc, hành động	execution, concentration, organization
-cide	giết, diệt	suicide, pesticide, insecticide
-dom	lĩnh vực, điều kiện	freedom
-ence	phẩm chất	independence
-er, -or	người, vật gây hành động	programmer, operator, processor, calculator
-ess	giống cái, phái nữ	actress; waitress, stewardess, priestess
-hood	trạng thái xuất hiện, tồn tại	Childhood, Motherhood
-ian	người có liên quan đến	electrician
-ics	công nghệ, ngành	physics
-ing	hoạt động	calculating

Hậu tố	Nghĩa chung	Thí dụ
-ion	sự việc, hành động, trạng thái	conversion
-ism	điều kiện, trạng thái	magnetism
-ist, -yst	người vật gây hành động	analyst, typist
-ity	trạng thái, phẩm chất	electricity, infinity
-man	người	fireman, stateman
-ment	trạng thái, sự, việc	measurement
-ness	điều kiện	cleanliness, readiness, happiness
-ship	điều kiện, trạng thái, giới	relationship, partnership
-ware	vật, phần mềm	hardware, software, freeware, shareware

MỘT SỐ HẬU TỐ THÀNH LẬP ĐỘNG TỪ

Hậu tố	Nghĩa chung	Thí dụ
-ate	làm thành, hóa thành	automate, calculate, operate
-en	làm thành, hóa thành	harden,widen
-fy	làm thành, hóa thành	simplify, justify
-ize	làm thành, hóa thành	computerize

MỘT SỐ HẬU TỐ THÀNH LẬP TRẠNG TỪ

Hậu tố	Nghĩa chung	Thí dụ
-ly	theo cách thức	electronically, logically, helpfully, comparably
-wise	theo chiều	clockwise
-ward	hướng về, theo hướng	southward, inward, outward, homeward

MỘT SỐ HẬU TỐ THÀNH LẬP TÍNH TỪ

Hậu tố	Nghĩa chung	Thí dụ
-able	có khả năng	comparable
-al	có tính chất của	computational, commercial
-ar	có tính chất của	circular, molecular
-ed	có	computed, punch
-ette	nhỏ, bé nhỏ	kittchenette, cigarette
-ful	có tính chất	helpful
-ible	có khả năng	divisible
-ic	có tính chất của	automatic, magnetic
-ical	có tính chất của	electrical, economical
-ing	có tác dụng làm gì	programming, coding, processing.
-ious	giống như, có nhiều	religious
-ish	giống như	yellowish
-ive	mang tính chất	interactive
-less	không có	careless
-ous	giống như, có nhiều	dangerous
-wise	hướng, chiều	clockwise
-y	có tính chất, có xu hướng	runny, messy, rainy, sunny

MỘT SỐ TIỀN TỐ MANG NGHĨA PHỦ ĐỊNH

Tiền tố	Nghĩa chung	Thí dụ
anti-	chống lại	antisocial
de-	giảm, làm ngược lại, loại bỏ	demagnetize, decode, derail, deform
dis-	ngược lại, trái lại	disagree, disconnect
il-	không, không đủ mức độ	illegal

Tiền tố	Nghĩa chung	Thí dụ
im-	không, không đủ mức độ	impossible
in-	không, không đủ mức độ	incomplete
ir-	không, không đủ mức độ	irregular, irrelevant
mis-	xấu, hỏng	mispronounce
non-	không, không liên quan tới	non-programmable, nonsense
un-	không, không đủ mức độ	unhappy, unmagnified
under-	quá ít, mức độ quá thấp	underestimate

MỘT SỐ TIỀN TỐ MANG NGHĨA KHẲNG ĐỊNH

Tiền tố	Nghĩa chung	Thí dụ
over-	làm quá mức độ	overheat
re-	làm lại	reorganize
up-	làm hơn lên, thêm lên	upscale, upgrade, update

MỘT SỐ TIỀN TỐ CHỈ KÍCH THƯỚC

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
macro-	lớn, to	macroeconomics
mega-	lớn, to	megabyte
micro-	nhỏ	microeconomics
mini-	nhỏ bé, rất nhỏ	minicomputer
semi-	một nửa, một phần	semiconductor

MỘT SỐ TIỀN TỐ CHỈ NƠI CHỐN, VỊ TRÍ

Tiền tố	Nghĩa chung	Thí dụ
ex-	bên ngoài, loại bỏ	exclude
extra-	vượt ra ngoài, bên ngoài	extraordinary
infra-	thấp, ở dưới	infra-red
inter-	giữa, trong số	interface, interactive
peri-	xung quanh, ngoại vi	peripheral
sub-	dưới, ở dưới	subschema, submarine
super-	siêu	supersonic
trans-	xuyên, xuyên suốt	transmit, transfer

MỘT SỐ TIỀN TỐ CHỈ THỜI GIAN, TRẬT TỰ

Tiền tố	Nghĩa chung	Thí dụ
ante-	trước, trước khi	antecedent
post-	sau, sau khi	postdated
pre-	trước, trước khi	prefix
prime-	đầu tiên, hàng đầu	primary, primitive

MỘT SỐ TIỀN TỐ CHỈ SỐ LƯỢNG

Tiền tố	Nghĩa chung	Thí dụ
bi-	hai	bilingual
dec-	mười	decimal
hex-	sáu	hexadecimal
mono-	một, đơn lẻ	monochromatic

Tiền tố	Nghĩa chung	Thí dụ
multi-	nhiều	multiprogramming
oct-	tám	octal
penta-	năm	pentagon
quad-	bốn	quadruple
semi-	một nửa	semicircle
sep-	bảy	septic
tri-	ba	triangle

MỘT SỐ TIỀN TỐ KHÁC

Tiền tố	Nghĩa chung	Thí dụ
auto-	tự, tự động	automatic
co-	cùng nhau	coordinate
en-	làm thành (thành lập động từ)	enlarge, enable
neo-	mới	neoclassicall
pro-	cho, hậu thuận, ủng hộ	prorevolutionary, pro-abortion
tel(e)-	xa, có khoảng cách	television, telecommunication
ultra-	bên ngoài, vượt giới hạn	ultraviolet, ultrasonic
uni-	một, cùng dạng	uniform, unify/ unification

Điều cần lưu ý khi sử dụng phụ tố để tạo từ mới là không phải phụ tố nào cũng có thể ghép với một gốc từ bất kỳ để tạo ra từ mới. Tất cả các phụ tố chỉ có thể lắp ghép với các gốc từ nhất định, từ loại nhất định để tạo ra từ mới thuộc từ loại nhất định. Cần tìm hiểu và tra cứu kỹ càng trước khi sử dụng phụ tố để tạo từ phái sinh.

2. Tính từ có đuôi (phụ tố) *-ing* và tính từ có đuôi *-ed*

Trong tiếng Anh có rất nhiều tính từ phát sinh bằng cách thêm đuôi ***-ing*** hoặc đuôi ***-ed*** vào gốc từ là động từ. Hãy xem các ví dụ sau:

exciting	*excited*
interesting	*interested*
boring	*bored*

Có hai loại tính từ đuôi ***-ing*** chính: Tính từ đuôi ***-ing*** liên hệ với một động từ hướng ngoại (ngoại động từ - transitive verb) và tính từ đuôi ***-ing*** liên hệ với một động từ hướng nội (nội động từ - intransitive verb).

a. Tính từ đuôi ***-ing*** liên hệ với một động từ hướng ngoại được sử dụng để mô tả tác động của một sự vật, sự việc nào đó lên một người nào đó. Ví dụ, nếu ta nói đến "a surprising number" có nghĩa là con số đó (number) "làm cho ta ngạc nhiên". Sau đây là liệt kê một số tính từ đuôi ***-ing*** thuộc loại này:

alarming
amazing
amusing
annoying
convincing
depressing
devastating
disappointing
inspiring
interesting
misleading
pleasing
surprising
tempting
terrifying
threatening

Tính từ đuôi ***-ing*** liên hệ với một động từ hướng nội được sử dụng để mô tả một tiến trình hoặc một trạng thái có nghĩa tương ứng với động từ có liên hệ với tính từ đó. Bảng sau liệt kê một số tính từ loại này.

ageing
ailing
bleeding
booming
bursting
decreasing
diminishing
dwindling
dying
existing
increasing
living
prevailing
remaining
rising
ruling

b. Trong tiếng Anh có rất nhiều tính từ có đuôi ***-ed*** (bao gồm cả tính từ đồng dạng với phân từ quá khứ của động từ liên quan như *broken, torn*). Phần lớn tính từ có đuôi ***-ed*** đều liên hệ với một động từ hướng ngoại và mang nghĩa bị động, mô tả hành động đã tác động đến người hay vật được mô tả. Hãy so sánh hai ví dụ sau:

a frightened man: một người sợ hãi (bị cái gì đó làm cho sợ hãi)

a frightening man: một người đáng sợ (làm cho người khác phải sợ)

Một số tính từ đuôi ***-ed*** chỉ tính chất:

alarmed	depressed	excited	puzzled
amused	disappointed	frightened	satisfied.
astonished	disgusted	hurt	shocked
bored	distressed	inclined	surprised

Còn bảng sau liệt kê một số tính từ đuôi ***-ed*** mang tính phân loại:

armed	concentrated	furnished	reduced
blocked	cooked	hidden	required
boiled	divided	improved	torn
broken	dried	infected	trained

Lưu ý, để bổ trợ cho các tính từ đuôi ***-ed*** mang tính phân loại ta không sử dụng các trạng từ thông thường như *quite* và *very* mà sử dụng các trạng từ chỉ cách thức và mức độ như *pleasantly, cautiously, strongly, highly, well, powerfully*, v.v... Ví dụ:

strongly motivated students

highly developed healthcare system

well equipped army

PHẦN HAI

1. LOẠI ĐỀ THI TRẮC NGHIỆM NHIỀU LỰA CHỌN

Trong lĩnh vực giáo dục có rất nhiều loại hình trắc nghiệm khác nhau được sử dụng cho nhiều mục đích khác nhau. Tuy nhiên trong khuôn khổ của cuốn sách này, chúng tôi chỉ trình bày loại hình trắc nghiệm nhiều lựa chọn. Các câu hoặc bài trắc nghiệm nhiều lựa chọn thường bao gồm hai phần, phần đầu gọi là phần dẫn, nêu ra vấn đề, cung cấp thông tin cần thiết hoặc nêu một câu hỏi – phần sau là các phương án để lựa chọn, thường được kí hiệu bằng các chữ cái A, B, C, D hoặc các con số 1, 2, 3, 4.

Thí dụ:

She went to the movies last night. But I ....

A. didn't either *B. didn't* *C. did* *D. went*

Trong câu trên, phần dẫn là *"She went to the movies last night. But I ....* và phần lựa chọn là

"A. didn't either *B. didn't* *C. did* *D. went"*

Tuy nhiên một số câu trong đề thi cũng có thể không có phần đề dẫn. Đây thường là các câu kiểm tra kiến thức ngữ âm của thí sinh, ví dụ:

Câu 1: Chọn một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

A. says *B. decay* *C. may* *D. day*

Dù có phần đề dẫn hay không các câu hoặc bài trắc nghiệm nhiều lựa chọn yêu cầu thí sinh phải tìm lựa chọn ***"đúng nhất".*** Tuy nhiên có một số trường hợp, yêu cầu của bài là lựa chọn câu trả lời sai (incorrect options) hoặc lựa chọn không có trong phần dẫn (not mentioned), thường là sử dụng cho các bài đọc hiểu (reading comprehension). Vì vậy thí sinh phải đọc yêu cầu làm bài cũng như các phần dẫn hết sức cẩn thận để làm đúng theo yêu cầu.

Trong số các lựa chọn, tùy theo các trình độ khác nhau, ngoài một phương án đúng hoặc đúng nhất, các phương án còn lại được đưa vào nhằm "gây nhiễu" (distract). Đối với thí sinh. Chúng tôi sẽ phân tích kĩ hơn về các loại phương án "gây nhiễu" này trong các phần sau

Trong đề thi tốt nghiệp hoặc tuyển sinh, các loại hình trắc nghiệm kiểm tra kiến thức ngôn ngữ và kĩ năng sử dụng ngôn ngữ thường được chia thành các loại chính sau đây:

Loại hình kiểm tra kiến thức ngữ âm.

Đây là các câu không có phần đề dẫn mà chỉ có 4 phương án lựa chọn. Đối với loại này, thí sinh phải lựa chọn trong 4 phương án cho sẵn từ có ***cách phát âm khác*** hoặc từ có ***trọng âm chính nhấn vài âm tiết có vị trí khác*** so với ba phương án còn lại.

Thí dụ:

Câu 1: Chọn một từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

A. says B. decay C. may D. day

Câu 2: Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

A. memory B. temple C. luckily D. necessity

Để làm tốt phần này, thí sinh cần phải có kiến thức vững vàng về mặt ngữ âm như phát âm từ, trọng âm từ ,vv. Xin mời các bạn tham khảo phần một ở trên về kiến thức cơ bản cho phần này.

Loại hình kiểm tra từ vựng

Đây là loại có câu dẫn và 4 phương án lựa chọn. Phần này kiểm tra kiến thức của thí sinh về khả năng sử dụng từ vựng tiếng Anh. Các câu có thể dưới dạng đơn giản như là chọn phương án dạng từ thích hợp với chỗ trống trong phần dẫn, thí dụ :

Câu 45: Chọn từ thích hợp nhất điền vào chỗ trống trong các câu sau:

My younger brother enjoys ____ in English.

A. sing B. singing C. to sing D. sings

Chúng ta thấy trong câu trên cả bốn từ đềulà các dạng thức khác nhau của động từ "to sing". Việc phải làm là chọn dạng thức thích hợp nhất đi sau động từ "enjoy"

Ở những câu khó hơn, thí sinh phải lựa chọn trong số bốn phương án từ có nghĩa gần giống nhau nhưng chỉ một phương án là thích hợp trong bối cảnh của câu dẫn, thí dụ :

Mrs. Lan has been elected to be the _____ of the hotel.

A. director B. manager C. boss D. chair

Vậy để làm tốt phần này thí sinh không những phải nắm vững kiến thức về cấu tạo từ của tiếng Anh, mà còn phải nắm vững cách sử dụng chúng trong bối cảnh cụ thể

Loại hình kiểm tra ngữ pháp

Đây cũng là loại trắc nghiệm có câu dẫn và 4 phương án lựa chọn. Phần này chủ yếu kiểm tra kiến thức ngữ pháp của thí sinh, từ những kiến thức cơ bản như sử dụng thời, giới từ, mạo từ, vv

What do they often do ____ evening?

A. in *B. on* *C. at* *D. of*

If .... you hadn't been so foolish to lose the key.

A. but *B. as* *C. though* *D. only*

Trên đây là ba phần kiểm tra kiến thức ngôn ngữ (language competence) của thí sinh. Nếu có kiến thức cơ bản về tiếng Anh, việc làm được các câu trên không phải là khó. Tuy nhiên để làm được tốt tất cả các câu, thí sinh phải giỏi trong việc vận dụng các kiến thức đó vào các phần kiểm tra kỹ năng sử dụng ngôn ngữ (language skills) cơ bản sau

Loại hình kiểm tra kĩ năng viết

Trong các kỳ thi trước, kỹ năng viết thường được kiểm tra dưới dạng các câu viết lại, dựng câu hoặc thậm chí viết luận. Khi chuyển sang hình thức thi trắc nghiệm, những loại hình này không còn phù hợp nữa và sau đây là một số loại hình kiểm tra viết theo hình thức trắc nghiệm.

Nhận diện lỗi. Trên thực tế thì đây là một biến thể của một loại hình thi đã có trong một số đề thi của các năm trước. Ví dụ đề thi tuyển sinh năm 2004-2005 có các câu sau:

Trong các câu này, thí sinh phải tự mình tìm ra lỗi và sửa chúng. Trong câu trắc nghiệm, câu này có ở dưới dạng sau:

One of the most serious medical problem that mankind is facing is H5N1.

A B C D

Hoàn thành câu bằng một cụm từ hoặc một mệnh đề

Phần này kiểm tra khả năng của thí sinh trong việc sử dụng kiến thức về cấu trúc câu tiếng Anh, ví dụ :

She would have come if ......

A you invite *C. you had invited.*

B you invited. *D. you have invited.*

Khác với phần kiểm tra ngữ pháp ở trên, thí sinh phải nắm vững kiến thức về cấu trúc các loại câu của tiếng Anh, ví dụ câu điều kiện không thực ở quá khứ như trong câu trên.

Loại hình kiểm tra kỹ năng đọc hiểu

Loại hình này bao gồm hai phần chính, phần thứ nhất là chọn từ thích hợp nhất trong số các phương án A, B, C hoặc D để điền vào chỗ trống của một đoạn văn, thí dụ :

Earlier this morning, when some classmates and I were (1) ____ basketball in the part near our school, it suddenly began to rain (2) ____. We immediately grabbed out basketball and run for (3) ____. At first, we stood together under a tree (4) ____ then it began to thunder. Peter told us that it was (5) ____ to stay under a tree in a rainstorm, (6) ____ when there is lightning, so we ran to a (7) ____ store to wait (8) ____ the rain stopped.

1. A. hitting B. kicking C. playing D. throwing
2. A. greatly B. heavily C. severely D. very big
3. A. shelter B. protection C. hiding D. avoiding rain
4. A. and B. so C. but D. yet
5. A. danger B. in danger C. a danger D. dangerous
6. A. especially B. specially C. mostly D. chiefly
7. A. near B. nearby C. neighborhood D. close
8. A. for B. until C. when D. as

Thoạt nhìn chúng ta tưởng là với việc cho các lựa chọn này, thí sinh sẽ làm bài tốt hơn so với việc phải tự tìm ra từ để điền như trước đây. Nhưng thực tế cho thấy là không phải như vậy. Để chọn được từ thích hợp nhất để điền vào chỗ trống, thí sinh phải có kiến thức tương đối toàn diện về nghĩa của từ ***trong bối cảnh toàn câu, toàn bài***, đồng thời phải nắm vững kiến thức về cách sử dụng các từ đồng nghĩa, thí dụ “specially” và especially” trong câu số 6 ở trên.

Phần thứ hai trong loại hình kiểm tra đọc hiểu là phần đã rất thông dụng với thí sinh, đó là đọc một bài và lựa chọn phương án đúng cho một số câu hỏi về bài đọc đó, thí dụ:

Many flats in Japan's cities are very small. This is because land in Japan is very expensive. Because the land is expensive, people have to live in small flats.

People never wear shoes inside Japanese homes. They always take off their shoes before they enter the house. Then they put on slippers to walk around inside the house. This helps to keep the inside of the house clean.

Many Japanese homes are very small because...

A. Japanese people are small.

B. flats are very expensive.

C. Japan is very expensive.

D. the cities are very small.

What do Japanese people never wear in their house?

A. Coats B. slippers C. hats D. shoes

2. MỘT SỐ GỢI Ý VỀ PHƯƠNG PHÁP LÀM ĐỀ THI TRẮC NGHIỆM NHIỀU LỰA CHỌN

A. NHỮNG ĐIỂM CHUNG CẦN LƯU Ý

Như đã trình bày trong các phần ở trên, để làm tốt đề thi trắc nghiệm, thí sinh cần học tất cả kiến thức cơ bản về ngôn ngữ và vận chúng một cách thành thạo trong các nội dung thi khác nhau. Các câu hỏi trong đề thi trắc nghiệm (40-50 câu cho bài thi tốt nghiệp và 80-100 câu cho đề thi tuyển sinh) đề cập đến các nội dung. kiến thức khác nhau và thời gian làm bài cũng được tính toán chặt chẽ nên thí sinh không nên "học tủ" hoặc nghĩ đến khả năng quay cóp khi làm bài.

Các nội dung kiến thức về ngữ pháp, ngữ âm, từ vựng ,v.v... trình bày trong các cuốn sách của chương trình THPT đã được sắp xếp trong một hệ thống hoàn chỉnh. Nếu học hết các nội dung trong sách, trả lời hết các câu hỏi và giải hết các bài tập trong sách giáo khoa và sách bài tập là các em có thể đạt được điểm tốt trong khi làm đề thi trắc nghiệm.

Thường xuyên rèn luyện nâng cao kĩ năng thực hiện đề thi trắc nghiệm. Đề thi được thiết kế có phần khác với kiểu tự luận quen thuộc nên các em cần rèn luyện thói quen đọc và hiểu đúng **yêu cầu của câu hỏi** và **nội dung của phương án trả lời**.

Tập thành thạo cách **tô đậm các ô trả lời** bằng bút chì, tô làn sao cho đủ độ đậm, vừa kín vòng tròn, nhanh. Ngoài ra cũng cần rèn luyện kĩ năng tẩy các phương án trả lời sai, tẩy sạch mà không làm rách tờ giấy trả lời (answer sheet). Trên phiếu trả lời trắc nghiệm, chỉ được viết một thứ mực không phải là mực đỏ và tô chì đen ở các ô tròn, chỉ được tô bằng bút chì không được tô bằng bút bi, bút mực. Khi tô, phải tô đậm và lấp kín diện tích cả ô, không gạch chéo hoặc chỉ dùng kí hiệu đánh dấu. Để cho bài làm được chấm bằng máy, thí sinh cần phải chú ý giữ phiếu trả lời sạch sẽ, không làm rách, làm nhàu hoặc có vết gấp, quăn mép... Đồng thời các em cũng phải lưu ý không được tự ý viết thêm gì ngoài những mục cần khai trên phiếu trả lời vì bài làm sẽ bị coi là đánh dấu, phạm quy và không được chấm điểm.

Các em học sinh nên luyện tập làm các đề thi trắc nghiệm mẫu trong điều kiện như thật, theo đúng thời gian quy định. Sau khi làm xong toàn bài mới nên kiểm tra trong phần đáp án. Phải thật lưu ý đến các câu mình làm chưa đúng, và tìm hiểu nguyên nhân tại sao chưa đúng. Qua đó thấy được điểm yếu của mình để tập trung rèn luyện cho có trọng tâm.

Chuẩn bị đầy đủ đồ dùng cần thiết để làm bài. Ngoài các đồ dùng cần thiết cho một bài thi thông thường, đối với thi trắc nghiệm cần chuẩn bị thêm từ 3-5 bút chì màu đen đã gọt sẵn. Đừng quên mang theo tẩy chì và dụng cụ gọt bút chì.

Theo kinh nghiệm của một số chuyên gia về thi trắc nghiệm, thí sinh cần lưu ý làm đến câu trắc nghiệm nào thì dùng bút chì tô ngay ô tròn trả lời trên phiếu, ứng với câu trắc nghiệm đó. Tránh làm toàn bộ các câu của đề thi trên giấy nháp hoặc trên đề thi rồi mới tô vào phiếu vì dễ bị thiếu thời gian. Không nên dừng quá lâu trước 1 câu trắc nghiệm nào đó...

Tóm lại các em học sinh cần lưu tâm một số yếu tố mang tính kĩ thuật sau đây khi làm bài:

- Làm đến câu trắc nghiệm nào các em phải dùng bút chì tô ngay ô tròn trả lời trên phiếu trả lời, ứng với câu trắc nghiệm đó, tránh làm toàn bộ các câu của đề thi trên giấy nháp hoặc trên đề thi rồi mới tô vào phiếu trả lời vì dễ bị thiếu thời gian.
- Tránh việc chỉ trả lời trên đề thi hoặc giấy nháp mà quên tô trên phiếu trả lời.
- Chỉ tô các ô tròn bằng bút chì. Trong trường hợp tô nhầm hoặc muốn thay đổi câu trả lời, các em tẩy thật sạch chì ở ô cũ, rồi tô kín ô khác mà mình mới lựa chọn.
- Số thứ tự câu trả lời mà các em làm trên phiếu trả lời phải trùng với số thứ tự câu hỏi trắc nghiệm trong đề thi, chú ý tránh trường hợp trả lời câu này nhưng tô vào hàng của câu khác trên phiếu trả lời.
- Tránh việc tô hai ô tròn trở lên cho một câu trắc nghiệm vì máy sẽ không chấm, câu đó sẽ không được tính điểm.
- Không nên dừng quá lâu trước một câu trắc nghiệm nào đó. Nếu không làm được câu này, thí sinh nên tạm thời bỏ qua để làm câu khác. Cuối giờ có thể quay trở lại làm câu đã bỏ qua nếu còn thời gian.

B. MỘT SỐ GỢI Ý LÀM BÀI CỤ THỂ

Trong phần này chúng tôi sẽ trình bày một số gợi ý cách làm các câu hỏi trắc nghiệm dưới dạng câu đơn (single sentence) và dưới dạng một bài đọc (a text) và phần nhận diện lỗi (error identification)

1. Các câu hỏi trắc nghiệm dưới dạng câu đơn

Trong khi luyện cũng như trong phòng thi, thí sinh cần lưu tâm đến các đặc điểm sau của các loại câu này:

Thứ nhất, các câu này kiểm tra tương đối toàn diện kiến thức ngôn ngữ (ngữ pháp, ngữ âm, từ vựng, vv) và kỹ năng sử dụng ngôn ngữ (viết và đọc). Vì thế thí sinh cần đọc kỹ yêu cầu làm bài và xác định nghe xem kiến thức mà người thiết kế đề thi muốn kiểm tra là gì

Thứ hai, cần đọc hết câu dẫn và cả bốn lựa chọn để xác định xem :

- từ loại cần điền vào chỗ trống là danh từ, động từ, hay tính từ ,vv
- nghĩa của từ cần điền vào chỗ trống cho phù hợp với nghĩa của toàn câu
- dạng thức ngữ pháp của từ cần phải điền vào chỗ trống.

Chúng ta hãy cùng phân tích một ví dụ câu sau:

Tony was............ when he passed the entrance exam.

A. tired *B. pleased* *C. like* *D. pleasure*

Trong câu trên, chúng ta thấy từ cần điền vào chỗ trống phải là một tính từ vì từ này đi sau động từ "to be". Vậy ta loại được các phương án C (động từ) và D (danh từ). Trong số hai tính từ còn lại (A và B), thì đáp án B (pleased) là hợp nghĩa trong văn cảnh của câu.

Thứ ba, kể cả khi đã "***nhìn thấy***" từ đúng cho chỗ trống, thí sinh cần phải đọc cả bốn phương án đã cho vì yêu cầu của bài có thể, và thường là chọn phương án đúng nhất. Trong số các phương án đã cho có thể có tới hơn một phương án đúng, nhưng trong bối cảnh của câu đó, chỉ có một phương án đúng nhất. Đặc biệt là không nên dịch từ tiếng Việt sang tiếng Anh, sau đó lựa chọn phương án, ví dụ trong câu sau:

Mrs. Lan has been elected to be the _____ of the hotel.

A. director *B. manager* *C. boss* *D. chair*

Trong câu này, chúng ta thấy cả bốn phương án đều có nghĩa là người đứng đầu (giám đốc, người quản lý, sếp, chủ tịch) của một đơn vị, cơ quan, tổ chức. Trong câu trên, nhiều thí sinh cho rằng từ "*boss*" là tốt nhất vì nó bao hàm nghĩa chung nhất. Phương án này cũng đúng, nhưng trong bối cảnh của câu này thì phương án "*manager*" là đúng nhất vì đây là người quản lý của một khách sạn "*a hotel*".

Thứ tư, kể cả khi không quyết định được phương án nào là phương án đúng, thí sinh cũng không nên quá lo sợ mà hãy bình tĩnh loại bỏ những phương án có khả năng bị sai nhiều. Thông thường người ra đề thi đưa vào hai phương án "chắc chắn sai". Còn trong hai phương án còn lại, hãy lựa chọn phương án mình cảm thấy là đúng hơn. Tất nhiên cảm giác về ngôn ngữ của chúng ta cũng có thể sai, nhưng lựa chọn một trong hai phương án còn lại vẫn tốt hơn là làm mò hoàn toàn, thí dụ:

It took Lan a long time to find the pair of shoes that .... her blue trouserss.

A. liked *B. fitted* *C. agreed* *D. matched*

Trong số các phương án trên, chúng ta có thể loại được ngay các phương án A và C vì nghĩa không phù hợp. Nếu không phân biệt được sự khác nhau giữa hai đáp án B và D, thí sinh nên theo cảm tính của mình lựa chọn một trong hai, và khả năng đúng của chúng ta sẽ là 50/50 chứ không phải là 25/100. Trong trường hợp trên phương án D là đúng vì nghĩa của câu là hợp về mầu sắc.

Cuối cùng là trong bất kỳ trường hợp nào cũng không nên bỏ một câu nào vì có nếu chọn sai cũng không bị trừ điểm.

2. Bài đọc hiểu trắc nghiệm (multiple-choice comprehension question)

Bài tập đọc hiểu nhằm kiểm tra khả năng đọc bằng mắt lấy thông tin để lựa chọn phương án đúng cho các câu hỏi về bài đọc đó. Có những yêu cầu lấy thông tin chính (main idea), lấy thông tin chi tiết (details). Thông thường các câu hỏi yêu cầu thí sinh chọn đúng thông tin về dữ kiện và số liệu (facts and data) có trong bài. Cũng có thể có những câu khó hơn, yêu cầu thí sinh phải hiểu được ẩn ý (implied idea) hoặc ý kiến, quan điểm (opinion) của tác giả đối với vấn đề được nêu trong bài đọc. Tuy nhiên trong các kỳ thi gần đây, chủ yếu các câu hỏi của phần này chỉ yêu cầu thí sinh xác định đúng thông tin về dữ kiện và số liệu.

Trong bài thi trắc nghiệm, hai loại hình đọc hiểu phổ biến nhất là đọc và lựa chọn từ chính xác nhất để điền vào chỗ trống, và đọc sau đó lựa chọn phương án trả lời đúng nhất cho một số câu hỏi về bài đọc như minh họa trong phần 2 ở trên.

Có nhiều quan điểm khác nhau về cách làm bài này. Về cơ bản thì các chuyên gia về thi cử đưa ra hai cách chính. Cách thứ nhất là đọc các câu hỏi trước sau đó đọc bài để tìm thông tin trả lời các câu hỏi đó. Cách này thường dùng cho các bài đọc dài, ví dụ trong các bài thi đọc hiểu của IELTS. Cách thứ hai là đọc bài trước, sau đó đọc các câu hỏi và quay trở lại bài để tìm thông tin trả lời. Cụ thể các bước thực hiện cách làm này như sau:

1. **Đọc nhanh** một lượt từ đầu đến cuối. Mục đích của lần đọc này là nắm được chủ đề của bài viết và nội dung sơ lược của nó. Trong khi đọc, thí sinh bỏ qua mọi từ mới. Thậm chí nếu không hiểu cả một câu nào đó cũng có thể bỏ qua để đọc tiếp.
2. **Đọc kĩ câu hỏi và tất cả các phương án A, B, C, D**, sau đó xác định xem chỗ nào trong bài đọc có thông tin giúp lựa chọn phương án đúng nhất. Cần chú trọng đến các từ đồng nghĩa giữa bài đọc và các phương án
3. Khi lựa chọn câu trả lời, luôn luôn kiểm tra lại bước 2 ở trên để đảm bảo chắc chắn là đã **xác định đúng chỗ** có thông tin cho câu hỏi mình đang trả lời.
4. Để chọn được phương án trả lời đúng nhất, trước hết nên **loại bỏ phương án** chắc chắn sai (về số liệu, dữ kiện, vv), phương án không có thông tin trong bài đọc, phương án chỉ đúng một phần để còn lại phương án cuối cùng là phương án đúng nhất.
5. Cần **phân tích thật kĩ** tất cả các phương án mà người ra đề đưa ra vì phương án trả lời đúng nhất có khi chỉ khác một từ so với các phương án còn lại.
6. Khi đưa ra quyết định lựa chọn phương án đúng nhất, không nên sử dụng kiến thức của mình về vấn đề được bàn tới (hoặc các kiến thức không được nêu trong bài đọc. Phương án đúng nhất phải là phương án trả lời chính xác nhất **dựa vào thông tin có trong bài đọc**.

Như đã nêu ở trên, trong số bốn phương án đưa ra có tới ba phương án mang tính "gây nhiễu" (distractor). Những phương án gây nhiễu này có thể là các từ hoặc câu không đúng, chỉ đúng một phần, hoặc thông tin trong phương án đó không có trong bài đọc, hoặc một từ dùng trong phương án đó khác với từ dùng trong bài đọc (VD: trong bài là từ "should" còn trong phương án là từ "could" trong bài là từ "must" còn trong phương án là từ "will", vv. Chính vì vậy thí sinh nên đọc thật kỹ tất cả các phương án đưa ra. Chúng ta cùng phân tích một bài đọc hiểu làm ví dụ minh họa.

In August 1964, an American man named Norman Cousins suddenly became very ill. Within a week, he was in hospital, unable to move his arms and legs and feeling terrible pain. It was impossible for him to sleep. His doctor said that it was unlikely that he would get better.

Câu hỏi: *Norman Cousins went to hospital because he ....*

A. was unable to sleep.

B. found he couldn't laugh.

C. felt extremely unwell.

D. would never get better again.

Đọc tất cả các phương án trên, chúng loại ngay được phương án B vì thông tin không có trong bài đọc. Phương án D có chứa một số từ giống như trong bài đọc nhưng cũng không đúng vì trong bài viết là "*His doctor said that it was unlikely that he would get better*". Phương án A thoạt nhìn có vẻ đúng vì trong bài có câu "*It was impossible for him to sleep*". Nhưng đọc kỹ lại ta thấy là sau khi nhập viện rồi Norman mới không ngủ được, còn trước đó thì ta không biết, vì trong bài không đưa thông tin này. Vậy chỉ còn phương án C là đúng nhất vì "*extremely unwell*" là đồng nghĩa với "*very ill*"

Đối với bài đọc hiểu dưới dạng chọn từ đúng nhất để điền vào chỗ trống, chúng ta cũng có thể áp dụng phương thức làm bài như trên. Ngoài ra các bạn nên tham khảo thêm về cách lựa chọn phương án đúng nhất cho trắc nghiệm câu đơn (single-sentence multiple choice) như đã trình bày ở trên (phần a).

3. Bài tập xác định lỗi

Đây là loại hình bài tập tương đối phổ biến trong nhiều kỳ thi tiếng Anh nói chung và thi tuyển sinh vào các trường đại học, cao đẳng trong những năm gần đây. Trong bài thi trắc nghiệm môn Anh văn, loại hình bài tập này nằm trong phần kiểm tra kỹ năng viết của thí sinh. Yêu cầu của loại hình bài tập này là như sau:

Trong những câu dưới đây, mỗi câu có bốn từ hoặc cụm từ được gạch dưới, trong đó có một chỗ sai. Xác định chỗ sai và viết câu trả lời trong phiếu trả lời.

One of the most serious medical problem that mankind is facing is H5N1.
A B C D

Chúng ta thấy là về cơ bản, chúng ta có thể áp dụng kỹ thuật làm bài giống như trong phần trắc nghiệm câu đơn. Người thiết kế các câu này muốn kiểm tra thí sinh kiến thức ngôn ngữ tổng quát, nhưng chủ yếu là các kiến thức về **ngữ pháp** (sử dụng thời động từ, danh từ, tính từ, mạo từ, vv) **từ vựng** (dạng thức, sử dụng đúng từ trong văn cảnh, v.v..)

Ví dụ trong câu trên, sau khi xem xét cả bốn từ gạch chân ta xác định được chỗ sai là B vì sau *One of* ... phải là một danh từ đếm được **số nhiều.** Các bạn hãy tham khảo lại cách làm các câu đơn trắc nghiệm như trong phần (a) ở trên.

Trong phần sau, chúng tôi xin giới thiệu 30 đề luyện tập chia theo hai trình độ ôn thi tốt nghiệp trung học phổ thông và ôn thi vào đại học, cao đẳng. Việc phân chia này chỉ mang tính ước lệ và sự khác nhau lớn nhất là ở số lượng câu hỏi: 50 câu cho đề luyện thi tốt nghiệp và 80 câu cho đề luyện ôn thi vào đại học, cao đẳng. Hi vọng các bài luyện này cung cấp cho các em học sinh một nguồn tư liệu bổ sung để củng cố kiến thức ngôn ngữ và kĩ năng làm bài thi.

PHẦN BA

10 ĐỀ TRẮC NGHIỆM ÔN THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT

ĐỀ 1

PHẦN 1. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. position B. oasis C. desert D. resort

2. A. stone B. zone C. phone D. none

3. A. give B. five C. hive D. dive

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. defend B. empty C. impact D. income

5. A. invalid B. disorder C. interest D. imitate

PHẦN 2. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. You are nothing as clever as you used to ....
   A. intelligent B. do C. be D. are

7. Most beer is cheap, but .... is expensive.
   A. rest B. little C. any D. some

8. I don't mean he is ...... but he is not very good with money.
   A. honest B. honestly C. dishonest D. dishonestly

9. I think we should let her .... on holiday alone. She's not a child any more.
   A. go B. leave C. enjoy D. spend

10. It's inportant to listen to people carefully, and I usually ....
    A. do B. did C. to be doing D. doing

11. This is the first English exam I have .... taken.
    A. ever B. never C. always D. now

12. Only George could make a mistake .... that.
    A. as B. so C. like D. such

13. .... you are refusing to tell me the truth, I shall have to report to the police.

A. Since B. For C. Unless D. When

14. We live .... a small river that flows into the Thames.

A. in B. over C. on D. off

15. Sometimes I dream .... running on a beach with no one in sight.

A. about B. off C. of D. as

16. I don't take .... exercise now, but I played football a lot when I was small.

A. many B. much C. quite D. this

17. She promised to get the ticket, and she will do .... as soon as possible.

A. this B. it C. so D. like that

18. .... of the children is capable of looking after the children.

A. Neither B. Either C. No D. Not

19. I left in the middle of the film. Did they get married .... the end?

A. in B. at C. on D. with

20. The man who controls the tennis match .... me to start serving.

A. asks B. says C. warns D. makes

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

21. The final delivery of the day is the importantest.
A B C D

22. The books that I read was very interesting.
A B C D

23. Fire extinguishers can contain liquefier gas, dry chemicals, or watery.
A B C D

24. I was about getting into the bath when I heard a strange noise.
A B C D

25. I am very interesting in problems caused by pollution.
A B C D

Chọn nhóm từ/ mệnh đề tốt nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau:

26. When I telephoned the receptionist asked which doctor ....

A. did I want to see. C. I want to see.

B. I wanted to see. D. do I want to see.

27. When the family arrived at the hotel, ...
    A. it was dark already.   C. it was already dark.
    B. it is dark already.   D. it has been hard already.

28. ...., I phoned the police.
    A. As I arrived   C. When I arrived
    B. By the time I arrived   D. So I arrived

29. I will telephone you.
    A. as soon as I will reach London.   C. if I reach London.
    B. as soon as I reach London.   D. soon I reach London.

30. He had been treated as if .....
    A. he is a criminal.   C. he was a criminal.
    B. he will be a criminal.   D. was he a criminal.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Last Friday morning I woke up (31) _____. As soon as I realized what time (32) _____, I jumped (33) _____ bed, took off my pajamas and (34) _____ my school uniform as fast as I could. Then I grabbed my (35) _____ and ran out the door.

When I got down to the street, I saw a mini-bus. I got on it and took a (36) _____ near the window at the (37) _____. Just than I remembered that I had forgotten to (38) _____any (39) _____ with me before I left the house. I (40) _____ my hands in my pockets to see if there was any money in them but they were all (41) _____. I didn't know (42) _____ to do. I knew that when I got (43) _____ the mini-bus, I would have to pay my (44) _____ to the driver. What could I say to him?

Just then, the mini-bus stopped to pick up a (45) _____. When I saw that it was one of my classmates, I greeted him enthusiastically. My problem was solved!

31.A	lately	B	later	C	late	D	latter
32.A	already was	B	was it	C	it was	D	then
33.A	into	B	out of	C	over	D	down
34.A	wor	B	dressed	C	put on	D	hung up
35.A	books bag	B	bag books	C	suitcase	D	luggage

36.A sit B chair C bench D seat
37.A back B end C behind D last
38.A take B keep C hide D put
39.A thing B coins C money D paper
40.A entered B picked C kept D put
41.A empty B nothing C blank D clean
42.A what B how C which D the way
43.A off B down C put D away
44.A money B fare C seat D price
45.A customer B rider C passenger D pedestrian

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 46-50.

If you don't very often eat out in a restaurant, you may need some advice - as the latest issue of the **Good Food Guide** points out. Several rules for people eating out are given, some of which seem perhaps of favor restaurant staff more than they are likely to help diners. For example the ***Guide*** tells its readers to be sure to phone up and cancel any booking they make which they can't keep. The restaurant may otherwise be holding a table and turning away customers at its busiest time. Apparently this is a legal requirement, though how anyone could trace a Mr. Smith or a Ms Jones who didn't turn up with a party of six is anyone's guess. The ***Guide*** also advises you to ring up if you're going to be delayed by more than a quarter of an hour. If you don't, you table may be given to someone else and it's only polite, according to the ***Guide***.

46. This might be from ...
A. a TV programme C. a newspaper
B. a radio programme D. a brochure

47. What's **Good Food Guide**?
A. a book C. a poster
B. a manual D. a newspaper

48. You can find in the **Good Food Guide** some rules for ....
A. eating in a restaurant C. telephoning a restaurant
B. booking a table in a restaurant D. refusing a table booking

49. If you can't keep a booking, you ....
A. needn't call to cancel C. go to the restaurant to apologize
B. should call to cancel D. phone the manager to cancel

50. If you are late for the booking ...
A. the table will be given to other people.
B. it's rude.
C. you will not get your table at all.
D. you should call to tell the restaurant.

ĐỀ 2

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. swit*ch*   B. stoma*ch*   C. mat*ch*   D. cat*ch*
2. A. stud*y*   B. read*y*   C. pupp*y*   D. occup*y*
3. A. s*ay*s   B. dec*ay*   C. cl*ay*   D. d*ay*

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. leisure   B. pleasure   C. delight   D. father
5. A. immediate   B. allowable   C. importance   D. authorize

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. After several ..... attempt, we have finally done it.
A. successful   B. successfully
C. unsuccessful   D. unsuccessfully

7. I think you ought to go and .... a doctor.
A. see   B. talk   C. speak   D. visit

8. You'd better .... on some warm clothes. It's cold today.
A. dress   B. put   C. wear   D. make

9. You'd better drive. I'm too .... for such traffic.
A.Experienced   B. experiencing
C. inexperienced   D. inexperiencing

10. The job was not very interesting, but on the other .... it was well paid.
A. way   B. side   C. hand   D. end

11. You don't need to go shopping. There are a .... eggs in the fridge.
A. some B. few C. little D. number

12. After putting it .... three times, we finally went to Cua Lo for a holiday.
A. over B. in C. of D. off

13. I had no sooner closed the door .... somebody started knocking on it.
A. than B. when C. that D. as

14. Would you be kind .... to open the window?
A. as B. enough C. much D. with

15. I like to get up early so that I can get .... of work done before lunch.
A. many B. lot C. plenty D. much

16. If anybody .... question, please ask me after class.
A. has B. have C. have the D. has a

17. "..................... did they arrive?" "Ten minutes ago."
A. How long B. How much time
C. how many minutes D. When

18. He wants to go to the movies and she ....
A. wants too B. wants also C. does too D. does either

19. It was a long time .... I lived here.
A. that B. since C. ago that D. ago

20. The members of the club quarreled .... themselves.
A. with B. among C. between D. against

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

21. In many countries, it is very common that women to go out to work.
A B C D

22. On the day of the test, I drove more worse than a beginner.
A B C D

23. When I got home, I read again the instruction carefully.
A B C D

24. We get a lot of homework and it is often difficult to finish them.
A B C D

25. Neither the principal nor his assistants is in favour of the proposal.
A B C D

Chọn nhóm từ/ mệnh đề tốt nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

26. She told me that she ....
A. is looking for a new office. C. was looking for a new office.
B. will look for a new office. D. would looked for a new office.

27. Mrs. Lien wondered where her son ....
A. had gone. C. will have gone.
B. has gone. D. would have gone.

28. If I ...., I would travel a lot.
A. were a journalist. C. am a journalist.
B. would be a journalist D. will be a journalist.

29. If I had been driving more slowly, I ....
A. would be able to stop in time.
B. would have stopped just in time.
C. would have been able to stop in time.
D. would stop in time.

30. Mr. Smith said he would come, but he .... yet.
A. did not come C. does not come
B. had not come D. has not come

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Last Wednesday we had our school (31) _____. When I got up at 5 o'clock that morning, the sun hadn't risen yet. It was (32) _____ dark. When I got to the ferry pier at half past five, I saw some of my classmates had (33) _____ arrived so I went over to talk to them. While we (34) _____ for our other classmates, the sun came up. More and more people came and the ferry pier started to get (35) _____.

We (36) _____ our classmates to be at the ferry pier by 6:15 for we were planning to take the 6:30 ferry. (37) _____ at 6:20 some of them had still not come. We began to (38) _____ but at 6:28 the (39) _____ of our classmates arrived. We had only two minutes left to (40) _____ the ferry so we picked up our bags of charcoal, our barbeucue forks, food and other things and we ran to the ferry.

Just as we got on the ferry, one of the (41) _____ pulled up the ramp and the ferry began sailing out of the (42) _____. We sat down and one of our (43) _____ said, "Thank goodness we made it in time. We should arrive at Silvermine Bay in about an hour." Just then an old lady sitting on the (44) _____ in front of us turned (45) _____, smiled and said, "But this is the ferry for Cheung Chau!"

31.A fun	B activity	C holiday	D project
32.A too	B still	C enough	D almost
33.A not	B already	C been	D hardly
34.A were waiting	B wait	C waiting	D had waited
35.A crowding	B fill	C empty	D crowded
36.A had told	B ordered	C appreciated	D hoped
37.A But	B And	C Because	D When
38.A worry	B fear	C afraid	D angry
39.A final	B end	C last	D latest
40.A arrive	B catch	C wait for	D join
41.A men	B crew	C passengers	D us
42.A river	B harbor	C bank	D ocean
43.A classmates	B schoolmates	C crews	D fellow students
44.A armchair	B sofa	C place	D bench
45.A up	B away	C around	D over

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 46-50.

With unemployment so high, and often scores of applicants chasing every job, you have to count yourself lucky to be called for an interview. If it's your first, you are bound to be nervous. In fact if you are not nervous, your attitude is wrong. But don't let the jitters sidetrack you from the main issue - which is getting this job. The only way you can do s by creating a good impression on the person who is interviewing you. Followings are some of the *dos* and *don'ts*.

DO: Find out as mush as you can about the job before hand.

Make a real effort to answer every question the interviewer asks. etc.

DON'T Ever walk into the room chewing gums. sucking on a sweet or smoking.

Forget shaking hands with the interviewer. etc.

46. This might be from ...

A. a tourist guide book.
C. a short story.

B. A newspaper.
D. a novel.

47. The passage gives advice on ...

A. applying for a job.
C. walking into an interview room.

B. answering questions at job interviews.

D. behaving at an interview.

48. You might be nervous at an interview because ...

A. you can't answer the questions.
C. it's your first time.

B. the job is new to you.
D. the job is too hard for you.

49. At the interview, you should ...

A. look at the interviewer.

B. ask as many questions as possible.

C. answer as many questions as possible.

D. learn about the job.

50. At the interview, you shouldn't ...

A. forget to offer the interviewer a cigarette.

B. slake hands with the interviewer before the interview.

C. slake hands with the interviewer after the interview.

D. have eatables in the mouth.

ĐỀ 3

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. dr*a*ft B. t*a*lk C. h*a*lf D. c*a*lf
2. A. t*ou*ch B. en*ou*gh C. c*ou*sin D. d*ou*bt
3. A. t*ea*ch B. w*ea*k C. dr*ea*dful D. b*ea*t

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. secrete B. perform C. opening D. address
5. A. dislocate B. instruction C. impossible D. acceptable

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. They brought in a lot of extra police to control the .... in the stadium.
A. crowding B. crowd C. crowde D. crowders

7. He may not be a handsome man, but he's a .... husband.
A. reliable B. relying C. unreliable D. unrelying

8. She asked me if I had ever been in .... with the police.
A. problem B. trouble C. troubling D. troubles

9. I went home before the .... of the meeting. When did it stop ?
A. ending B. ended C. end D. ends

10. Come and see me .... you're in Ho Chi Minh City.
A. whatever B. whenever C. when D. however

11. The Chairman was warned .... the danger.
A. in B. by C. with D. of

12. Larry .... to be in London next April.
A. expects B. expected C. expectation D. expecting

13. We discovered with .... that someone else was lying there.
A. horror B. horrorying C. horrible D. horrifying

14. " .... wants some more tea?"
A. What B. Who C. Whom D. Where

15. "He speaks Japanese, ...?"
A. does he B. isn't he C. doesn't he D. didn't he

16. She went to the movies last night. But I ....
A. didn't either B. didn't C. did D. went

17. He.................. his breakfast at seven o'clock.
A. has not B. not has C. does not have D. not have

18. Every one of us .... not want to stay here.
A. do B. does C. doing D. done

19. There's .... point in doing anything about it, isn't it?
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few

20. Do you think they have enough .... to complete the task?
A. able B. ability C. inability D. ables

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

21. Although it is only a small town, but it is very popular with tourists.
A B C D

22. I amazed when I heard that he was out of the university.
A B C D

23. We need another information before we can reach a decision.
A B C D

24. Inside the box there was a cheap and plastic watch.
A B C D

25. There are answers for all the questions at the back of the book.
A B C D

Chọn nhóm từ/mệnh đề đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau:

26. Can you tell me ....?
A. which book you want to buy
B. which book you want to buy it
C. you want to buy which book
D. you want which book to buy

27. If I .... Mary's address, I .... her a letter.
A. have .....would write
B. have........ write
C. had ...... would write
D. had .... wrote

28. He asked her ....
A. what day was it
B. what day it was
C. it was what day
D. what was the day

29. I haven't seen much of you lately. We .... three months ago.
A. last meet
B. last met
C. have last
D. have last met

30. . ... me to Rome with you?
A. Do you take
B. Are you take
C. You take
D. Will you take

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Dear Bobby,

Thank you for your letter. I'm sorry that I haven't written (31). _____ so long but I have been (32) _____ busy studying.

Last week we Chinese (33) _____ our New Year. In your last letter you (34) _____ me that Christmas is the (35) _____ important holiday of the year for you Canadians. Well, in Hong Kong no other holiday is as important (36) _____ the Chinese New Year. Almost (37) _____ shops and restaurants close for 4 or 5 days then and we students have more a week of holidays.

You Canadians (38) _____ your homes for Christmas and have Christmas trees. We Chinese haven't "New Year's trees" but we do put tangerine plant, peach blossoms or other flowers in our homes to (39) _____ the New Year.

On New Year's day and for the first (40) _____ days of the New Year, we say "Kung Hei Fat Choy" to (41) _____ we meet. "Kung Hei Fat Choy" (42) _____ "May you make a lot of money."

In Canada you get (43) _____ at Christmas. In Hong Kong, we children don't get gifts at the Chinese New Year, but our parents and all married relatives and friends of our family give us "lai-see" which are red (44) _____ with money inside. So we children are very (45) _____ at the Chinese New Year.

31.A since B after C for D by
32.A a lot B much C lots D too
33.A enjoyed B celebrated C passed D congratulated
34.A said B told C spoke D described
35.A very B first C most D best
36.A like B than C as D compared
37.A all B every C a few D many
38.A decorate B design C set up D make up
39.A meet B welcome C bring D wait
40.A many B few C number of D some
41.A someone B the friend C everyone D our cousins
42.A says B means C reads D represents
43.A prizes B presents C rewards D anything
44.A parcels B envelops C cards D papers
45.A enjoy B sad C happy D angry

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 46-50.

We now break into our programme for a request for help by the police in Kent. In the early hours of this morning a white Ford Escott car was stolen from outside a house in Lee Bridge Road, Turnbridge Wells. Inside that car was a five year old child who was believed to be asleep in the back seat. He mother was visiting friends and left him for a few minutes at 2 o'clock this morning. The child is described as small for his age with dark hair and eyes and wearing a red coat and green trousers. His name is Max. Police have asked us to ask you to see if you can spot this car. registration VVW 161V. Phone your local police station immediately if you see anything suspicious.

Please don't approach the man because he is believed to carry weapons and is ready to kill or shoot as he knows very well that he is wanted. In all the cases, ring the police at once. Thank you very much in advance for your help.

46. This might be from a ...

A.a newspaper C. a guide book

B. a magazine D. a TV programme

47. The passage gives information about ...

A. a wanted man C. a robbed woman

B. a missing boy D. a car robbery

48. The boy was in the car because ...

A. his mother left him there. C. he was sleeping.

B. he was too small D. the man robed him from his mother.

49. If you see the car,...

A. stop it. C. bring it to a police station.

B. phone the police. D. phone the mother.

50. Which of the followings is NOT true?

A. The man has a gun.

B. The police are approaching the man.

C. The man has killed a person.

D. The man does know he is wanted.

ĐỀ 4

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. pity B. tiny C. hidden D. forbid

2. A. h***ere*** B. m***ere*** C. th***ere*** D. sph***ere***

3. A. sh***are*** B. f***are*** C. decl***are*** D. ***are***n't

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. tourist B. holiday C. vacation D. residence

5. A. existence B. similarly C. parameter D. together

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. I have always wanted to go and study English in a(n) .... country.
A. overseas B. abroad C. foreign D. another

7. We always have a bed ready in the spare room in case visitors arrive ....
A. expectedly B. expected C. unexpectedly D. unexpected

8. "Harry Porter" is a very .... film for children.
A. excited B. exciting C. excites D. excitedly

9. My parents always let me .... what I think I should."
A. to do B. do C. doing D. did

10. He has done a lot of .... things in his life as a spy.
A. danger B. dangerous C. dangerously D. endanger

11. Before the exam starts, Quynh was quite sure .... passing.
A. of B. about C. over D. with

12. Lan is the .... of the four girls in the family.
A. nicer B. nicest C. beautiful D. clever

13. The last Sunday was a national holiday and everyone .... having a good time.
A. were B. was C. is D. used

14. The police are searching for a tall dark man .... a beard.
A. and B. black C. with D. on

15. I'm sorry - I .... to have phoned to tell you I was coming.
A. used B. must C. ought D. should

16. I left in the middle of the film. Did they find their daughter .... the end?

A. in B. at C. on D. with

17. I had no sooner closed the door............. somebody started knocking on it.

A. than B. when C. that D. as

18. You have to try your .... to pass the next exam.

A. most B. best C. all D. strongest

19. Let's go to see that famous film .... we?

A. don't B. shall C. won't D. will

20. Would you be kind .... to open the door for me?

A. as B. enough C. much D. with

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

21. As we approached to the cage, the monkeys got very excited.
A B C D

22. On my arrival at Brussels, I went straight to the nearest bank.
A B C D

23. She didn't want to see him again, but she didn't want to hurt his feelings as well.
A B C D

24. You can't avoid to speak to someone when you both live in the same house.
A B C D

25. Because I had forgotten my watch, so I didn't know the time.
A B C D

Chọn nhóm từ/ mệnh đề tốt nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

26. Although I was tired, ...

A. but I could not sleep.
C. I was about to sleep.
B. I could not sleep.
D. I slept.

27. The doctor reassured .....

A. that my problem was not serious.
B. me that my problem was not serious.
C. my problem was not that serious.
D. that it was not a serious problem.

28. If you turn on the radio, ...
A. it will make a strange noise. C. it would make a strange noise.
B. it makes a strange noise. D. it is making a strange noise.

29. If I find your pen, ...
A. I would send it to you. C. I will send it to you.
B. I send it to you. D. I sent it to you.

30. She apologized and said that she .....
A. won't do it again. C. wouldn't do it again.
B. would do it again. D. shouldn't do it again.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Patrick is mad about football. Last week a (31) _____ British football team came to Hong Kong to (32) _____ a match against one of the best (33) _____ teams. Patrick knew that it would be difficult to (34) _____ a ticket for the match. So the night before tickets went on (35) _____, Patrick went to the football stadium to queue up.

When Patrick got to the stadium at about 9 p.m., he saw a long queue of football fans near the (36) _____. Patrick took his place in the queue and sat on the small (37) _____ he had brought with him. (38) _____ he took out a book and a torch and began to study.

At about 10 o'clock Patrick began to feel cold, hungry and sleepy. After a while it began to rain. Patrick had no (39) _____ so he got wet. When the rain stopped, the wind started (40) _____ and Patrick felt even colder. Finally he (41) _____ asleep.

When Patrick woke up the (42)_____ morning, he felt sick and had a (43) _____. In fact, he felt so (44) _____ that he decided to go home and go to bed (45) _____ waiting to buy a ticket for the match.

31.A	familiar	B	best	C	starring	D	famous
32.A	play	B	compete	C	do	D	kick
33.A	local	B	home	C	famous	D	playing
34.A	have	B	get	C	hold	D	look for
35.A	for booking	B	sale	C	for order	D	market

36.A ticket room B box office C selling staff D booking office
37.A sofa B stall C stool D desk
38.A When B After C Then D So
39.A top B place C umbrella D clothes
40.A blowing B sounding C falling D cooling
41.A fell B went C started D felt
42.A tomorrow B second C next D another
43.A hot B fever C temper D dizzy
44.A happy B good C angry D bad
45.A to still B despite C instead of D than

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 46-50.

David and Lucy Smith live in Blackpool in England. They have a big house near the beach. There are five bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a balcony. David and Lucy have two children. Their names are Sam and Anne. Sam is twelve and Anne is fourteen.

David works in a bank and Lucy is a doctor. They get up at seven o'clock every morning. They usually leave home at eight o'clock. Lucy drives to school with Sam and Anne, and then she drives to work at the hospital.

In the evening, David always cooks dinner. After dinner, David and Lucy sometimes watch television. They never go out in the evenings. Sam and Anne visit their friends.

In summer, they go to the beach at weekends. Sam and Anne like swimming in the sea. In winter they don't go to the beach at weekends because it is very cold.

46. Where do they live?
A. In Liverpool
B. In the South of England
C. Next to the beach
D. In England

47. Their house ....
A. is very big
B. has 7 rooms
C. is near a balcony
D. is very nice

48. David and Lucy
A. work in a bank.
B. work in a hospital.
C. both earn money.
D. drive to work in the morning.

49. in the evening, David ....
A. sometimes visits his friends.
B. goes out.
C. prepares dinner.
D. helps Lucy cook dinner.

50. From this text, we know that their children ....
A. are still very small.
B. are very lazy in the evening.
C. like the beach.
D. sleep in two bedrooms.

ĐỀ 5

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. *th*ank B. *th*at C. *th*is D. *th*en
2. A. pl*ay* B. s*ay*s C. st*ay* D. m*ay*
3. A. l*ea*f B. m*ea*t C. s*ea*t D. sw*ea*t

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. hunger B. famine C. painful D. believe
5. A. devotee B. maximum C. register D. catalogue

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. The government is very concerned about the ____ of the rain forest.
A. destroying B. destruction C. destructed D. destroy

7. I don't like these shoes; _____, they're too expensive.
A. besides B. beside C. because D. since

8. You may have .... me. I didn't say that thing.
A. understood B. misunderstood
C. understand D. understands

9. His speech at my wedding last week was very _____

A. impressed　　B. impressive　　C. impression　　D. impress

10. I had great difficulty in _____ through on the phone.

A. getting　　B. get　　C. being　　D. be

11. There _____ any beds in the room.

A. is　　B. isn't　　C. are　　D. aren't

12. How _____ rooms are there in your house?

A. much　　B. many　　C. some　　D. any

13. Where are the flowers? _____ on the table.

A. It's　　B. There's　　C. They're　　D. It isn't

14. Do you live in Hanoi? No, I _____

A. do　　B. will not　　C. don't　　D. didn't

15. Our football team lost to the Indonesian _____ three to nil.

A. by　　B. with　　C. over　　D. on

16. I like to get up early so that I can get _____ work done in the morning.

A. many　　B. lot　　C. plenty　　D. much

17. There isn't _____ chair in the room.

A. a　　B. one　　C. the　　D. some

18. Correct me if I'm wrong, but _____ we discussed that?

A. don't　　B. shall　　C. haven't　　D. didn't

19. Are there _____ people in the living room?

A. some　　B. not　　C. one　　D. any

20. The bathroom is in _____ the bedroom and the kitchen.

A. right　　B. between　　C. next　　D. left

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

21. The woman sitting before us turned round and told us to be quiet.
A B C D

22. Do you mean that the whole building is belong to one man?
A B C D

23. Between all the photographs she showed me, there was only one of her husband.
A B C D

24. First of all, the both families must agree to the wedding.
A B C D

25. I told him that if he didn't go away, I would call to the police.
A B C D

Chọn nhóm từ/ mệnh đề tốt nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

26. The police advised ....
A. me to tell the truth.
C. I to tell the truth.
B. that I would tell the truth.
D. that I would tell the truth.

27. She wanted to know when ....
A. she can go home.
C. if she went home.
B. she went home.
D. she could go home.

28. .... is to give strangers your address.
A. what you must never do.
C. that must never you do.
B. that you must never do.
D. what must never you do.

29. I'm pleased to inform .....
A. you that you have passed.
C. you have passed.
B. that you have passed.
D. that have you passed.

30. The course is for anyone .....
A. interested in learning languages.
B. who is interested to learn languages.
C. that is interested to learn languages.
D. who is interested in learning languages.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Last Friday evening I went to (31) _____ the doctor. When I (32) _____ his office, his nurse asked me (33) _____. Then she me how old (34) _____. After that she asked me to write down my (35) _____ on a card. Finally, she asked me my telephone number. After I had told her, she asked me to (36) _____ and said that the doctor would see me in a (37) _____ minutes.

After about 5 minutes, the nurse told me (38) _____ into the doctor's office. The doctor said "hello" and asked me what was (39) _____. I told him (40) _____ a stomach ache. He asked me what I had

had that evening for (41) _____. Then he gave me an injection and some pills. He told me not to (42) _____ for I didn't have anything serious. Finally, he reminded me to (43) _____ one of each kind of pill after meals and he said that he was (44) _____ that I would be better in a (45) _____ or so.

31.A observe B look C watch D see
32.A got at B arrived at C went D reached to
33.A my name B who I am C names D ages
34.A was I B are you C I was D you are
35.A house B home C address D living
36.A seat B sit down C stand D go home
37.A several B few C limited D little
38.A to have gone B I would go C that I went D to go
39.A problem B wrong C bad D injured
40.A to have B that I had C I have D I do have
41.A breakfast B lunch C dinner D meals
42.A try B worry C go home D hospitalize
43.A take B drink C swallow D chew
44.A unsure B sad C happy D sure
45.A second B day C month D year

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 46-50.

All the tea in the world originally came from China. When drinking Chinese tea with a meal, it is usual to refill other people's cup before your own. Each time someone pours some tea for you, it is polite to thank the person pouring it. It is very rude not to drink some tea each time it is served.

When requesting your teapot to be filled in a Chinese restaurant, you should remove the lid and place it on the edge of the teapot. The waiter will then see it and get you some fresh tea.

There is an interesting story of how this custom came about. A teacher brought his favorite pet bird with him to a tea house one winter's day. After finishing his pot of tea, he put the bird in the covered teapot to keep it warm. A waiter did not see that a bird was inside the pot and refilled the pot with hot water. Sadly, the bird died. From then on, it was said you had to remove the lid when you wanted some more tea. This was a sure sign that the pot was really empty.

46. When someone pours you some tea, you should ....
A. not drink any before other people.
B. thank them politely.
C. only drink it after other people.
D. serve them some tea as well.

47. How do you request more tea in a Chinese restaurant?
A. Call a waiter and ask for some more tea.
B. Give the waiter the teapot.
C. Take the lid off the teapot.
D. Ask the waiter for some hot water.

48. Why did the teacher had put the bird in the teapot?
A. Because the bird was thirsty.
B. Because he wanted to kill the bird.
C. To keep the bird warm.
D. Because the tea was cold.

49. After the teacher put the bird in the teapot, he ...
A. ordered some more tea.
B. put the lid back on the teapot.
C. refilled the pot with hot water.
D. put the lid on the edge of the teapot.

50. An uncovered teapot shows that the teapot is ...
A. hot B. cold C. full D. empty

ĐỀ 6

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Câu 1-5: Hãy chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. sure B. super C. suburb D. sudden
2. A. n*a*ture B. n*a*tive C. n*a*tion D. n*a*tural
3. A. call B. curtain C. cell D. contain
4. A. gas B. gain C. germ D. goods
5. A. f*ou*ght B. c*ou*ntry C. b*ou*ght D. *ou*ght

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Câu 6-20: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. Ask the shop .... where the washing powder is.
A. nurse B. assistant C. barber D. conductor

7. Will you .... me to post this letter tomorrow?
A. remember B. mind C. suggest D. remind

8. She came into the room while they .... television.
A. have watches B. watched
C. were watching D. have been watching

9. I must have a drink. I'm so ....
A. dirty B. hungry C. thirsty D. thirty

10. "Do you have any pets?" – "Yes, I have .... kittens."
A. two small black B. small two black
C. two black small D. black small two

11. His work is quite good .... his sister's.
A. against B. compared to C. with D. next

12. The heavy rain caused .... all over the country.
A. drought B. flooding C. fog D. fountains

13. I .... him to arrive in a month.7
A. expect B. wait C. hope D. think

14. "How about .... me a hand?" – "Sure. I'd be glad to help."
A. give B. giving C. to give D. gives

15. It took me weeks to .... my illness.
A. recover from B. lessen
C. soothe D. neglect

16. Don't touch that wire or you may get an electric ....
A. shock B. current C. surprise D. attack

17. This is the best play .... I have ever seen.
A. where B. what C. whose D. that

18. They .... for Japan tomorrow.
A. will be leaving B. will have left
C. are left D. have left

19. Mrs. Hoa is .... her holiday with friends in the countryside.
A. making B. spending C. going D. doing

20. I've enough food in the house, so I needn't .... to the shops tomorrow.
A. to go B. will go C. go D. going

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Câu 21-25: Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.

21. As soon as people began to make things to sell, advertising was founded
A B C D
to be useful.

22. Movies have influenced current standards of beauty and has set dress fashions.
A B C D

23. Calculating machines have been used for a long time.
A B C D

24. Some computers can work 500,000 times faster than any person can.
A B C D

25. Great volumes of the blackest smoke is rolling and tumbling out of the chimneys.
A B C D

Câu 26-30: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

26.. told me this refuses to give me his name.
A. The man who
B. The man whom
C. The man who was
D. The man whom was

27..., he'll get there in time.
A. If he will run
B. If he runs
C. If will he run
D. If he can run

28. .... you were coming I would have met you at the airport.
A. If I had known that
B. If I knew that
C. If I know that
D. If I have known that

29. He said ....
A. he has lost his umbrella.
B. he had lost his umbrella.
C. he lost his umbrella.
D. he already lost his umbrella.

30. She left work early ....
A. so as to be at home when he arrived.
B. so she be at home when he arrived.
C. so that to be at home when he arrived.
D. so as that to be at home when he arrived.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 31-45: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

The arctic tern is not a very big bird. It is only about 16 centimeters from its bright red beak to (31).......... tail. But soon this small bird will

begin an incredible journey. It will fly from one end of the Earth to the (32).......... – a journey of about 18,000 kilometers. The tern (33).......... the summer in the Arctic, but it cannot spend the winter (34).......... . It is too cold and there is (35).......... food. If the tern stays in the Arctic, it will die. But (36).......... it is winter in the northern hemisphere, it is summer in the southern hemisphere. In autumn the arctic tern will (37).......... the North Pole and fly south (38).......... the equator to the South Pole. When spring comes again in the northern hemisphere, the tern (39).......... return to the Arctic.

When the terns migrate, birds (40).......... Europe, America and Asia meet over the Atlantic Ocean near Ireland. From here some of (41).......... birds will fly along the west coast of Africa. Other terns will follow the east coast of South America. At the same time birds from Alaska will (42).......... down the Pacific coast of America to Antarctica. How do these small birds (43).......... this increadible journey? We don't know the answer. Perhaps they use the sun, the moon and the stars (44).......... a compass. If it is cloudy or foggy, the birds will not migrate. In its life, an arctic tern travels as (45).......... as the moon and back. That's a long way to travel for your dinner!

31. A. their B. its C. his D. the
32. A. other B. end C. either D. another
33. A. uses B. spends C. lives D.
34. A. here B. then C. time D. there
35. A. no B. few C. a little D. a few
36. A. while B. after C. when D. during
37. A. go from B. go away C. are leavin D. leave
38. A. along B. across C. through D. over
39. A. will B. are going C. want D. like
40. A. in B. at C. from D. on
41. A. all B. which C. whose D. the
42. A. continue B. circulate C. migrate D. travel
43. A. make B. do C. go D. fly
44. A. with B. as C. for D. around
45. A. further B. far C. remotely D. distantly

Câu 46-50: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

About half of all insects live on plants. The rest catch and kill other insects for food. They are the hunters of the insect world. Each kind of hunter insect has a weapon. The dragonfly uses its legs as a basket to scoop up other insects. The sand wasp has a stinger it uses to stun its victims. Some hunter insects set traps. The tiger beetle digs a smalll hole and gets in. Only its head is at the top of the hole. The tiger beetle can pop its head out like a jack-in-the-box. It catches its victims by surprise. The ant lion digs a hole in sand and waits at the bottom. When an ant or other insect gets near the hole, the sand gives way. The victim slides down into the jaws of the waiting ant lion. The praying mantis is a large insect that looks as if it has arms. Its "arms" are really legs, but they are not used for walking. They are used to grab and hold its victims.

We fight to keep down the number of insects that eat our food. Can you see how hunter insects help people?

46. Each kind of hunter insect ...
    A. picks a leader
    B. has a weapon
    C. eats plants
    D. has a basket
47. The dragonfly uses its legs to . . .
    A. scoop up insects
    B. grab insects
    C. stab insects
    D. sting insects
48. The tiger beetle is gold with black stripes.
    A. Yes
    B. No
    C. Sometimes
    D. No information available
49. On the whole, this story is about . . .
    A. insects that use stingers
    B. insects that hunt other insects
    C. ants and lions
    D. animals that hunt insects

50. Which of these sentences do you think is right?
A. About half of all insects are hunter insects.
B. People fight the hunter insects.
C. All hunter insects dig holes to trap their victims.
D. Each kind of insect has a weapon.

ĐỀ 7

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Câu 1-5: Hãy chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. kn*ow* B. n*ow* C. bl*ow* D. l*ow*
2. A. b*oo*k B. c*oo*l C. t*oo*k D. g*oo*d
3. A. t*i*mid B. t*i*dy C. t*i*me D. k*i*te
4. A. st*u*dent B. st*u*pid C. st*u*dy D. st*u*dio
5. A. c*ou*nt B. sh*ou*t C. sh*ou*ld D. f*ou*nd

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Câu 6-20: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. If my tooth doesn't stop hurting, I'll go and see my ....
A. actor B. dentist C. writer D. butcher
7. Lien is plain but her sister is very ....
A. attractive B. sympathetic C. sophisticated D. complicated
8. He looks tired of carrying that case, ...?
A. is he B. isn't he C. don't he D. doesn't he?
9. This isn't very sweet. I'll add some more ....
A. salt B. pepper C. vinegar D. sugar
10. .... he comes in half an hour, I shall go alone.
A. If B. Unless C. Because D. When
11. The book describes adventures that happened ....
A. at a long time B. a long time ago
C. in the very old D. an old time ago
12. We drove very slowly because the .... was so thick.
A. sunshine B. lightning C. fog D. rain
13. Most underdeveloped countries are in .... of technical assistance.
A. lack B. need C. shortage D. excess

14. I .... not sure about that.
A. do B. have C. am D. shall

15. After his heart .... he was told to relax more.
A. turn B ache C. attack D. diet

16. "What do you want to talk about, Nam?" – "I'm considering .... home."
A. go B. about going C. to go D. going

17. He said he was leaving Italia for ....
A. all B. good C. always D. bad

18. When .... Giang?
A. do you last see B. were you last see
C. were you last seeing D. did you last see

19. When the two women met, they stopped and kissed ....
A. each another B. each other
C. the other each D. each one

20. English is spoken all .... the world.
A. over B. in C. above D. on

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Câu 21-25: Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.

21. Compete with television since the early 1950s, the film industry has changed
A B C
dramatically.
D

22. Documentary films present factual events or circumstances of a social,
A B C
political, or historical natures.
D

23. Geometry has to do mostly with such things angles, triangles, circles, and
A B C D
spheres.

24. The first cause of the liberation of women were the development of
A B C
effective birth-control methods.
D

25. Surprisingly, a feeling of tiredness may result of a lack of exercise.
A B C D

Câu 26-30: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

26. She was annoyed by something ....
    A. about I had said.　　　　B. about had I said.
    C. that I had said.　　　　D. that had said I.
27. If your documents are in order ....
    A. that you can leave at once　　　　B. you are leaving at once
    C. you can leave at once　　　　D. can you leave at once
28. If I had worked harder at school, ...
    A. I will be sitting in a comfortable office now.
    B. I would be sitting in a comfortable office now.
    C. I will sit in a comfortable office now.
    D. I would have sat in a comfortable office now.
29. Tom says ....
    A. that he'll never get married.
    B. that will he never get married.
    C. that he won't never get married.
    D. that never will he get married.
30. Ships carry lifeboats ....
    A. so as the crew can escape if the ship sinks.
    B. so that the crew can escape if the ship sinks.
    C. so as the crew to escape if the ship sinks.
    D. so that the crew to escape if the ship sinks.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 31-45: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Sixty million years ago there were 30 species of rhinoceros on the earth. Now (31).......... are only five species and all of them are in danger of extinction. Three of the (32).......... species live in Asia. There are about 1,500 Indian one-horned rhinos in northeast India. The Sumatran rhino is the smallest of the five species. There are (33).......... only about 800 animals left. It lives on the island of Sumatra. The (34).......... rhinoceros is the Javan rhino It is found only at the western end of Java and in Cambodia. There are only 50 Javan rhinos left.

The two African species are larger than (35).......... Asian cousins. They are the black rhino and the largest of all the rhinos, the white rhino. (36)........... the white rhino is not white. It has a very wide mouth and its name comes from the Dutch word 'wijde', which (37).......... 'wide'. The white rhino eats grass, (38)......... other rhinos eat leaves. In the 1890s people thought that the white rhino was (39)........... But some were found in South Africa. (40).......... it has been protected and there are now about 3,000.

People often think that the rhino is a slow animal, but it can run (41).......... up to 50 kilometers an hour. And it can turn very quickly. Black rhinos are very short-sighted and they can be very aggressive if people come too close to them. Rhinoceros are large animals. The black rhino weighs (42).......... 1 and 1.5 tons and an adult white rhino can weigh 3 tons. They have very thick skins, too. As a result, they have no natural enemies. Their only enemy is Man. But Man is the (43)......... enemy of all.

Rhinos are hunted (44).......... their horns. It is not a real horn. It is made of hair. It is used in traditional Chinese medicines for colds, headaches and many other illnesses. Rhinos are protected in (45)......... African countries, but many animals are still killed by poachers.

31. A. live B. they C. there D. alive
32. A. all B. five C. left D. now
33. A. probably B. may be C. not D. possibly
34. A. least B. fewest C. rarely D. rarest
35. A. many B. some C. all D. their
36. A. In fact B. Of course C. However D. Besides
37. A. stands for B. reads C. means D. translates
38. A. when B. as C. while D. meanwhile
39. A. extinction B. extinct C. extinctive D. extincting
40. A. For now B. Recently C. Since then D. Lately
41. A. at B. fast C. quickly D. for
42. A. from B. both C. either D. between
43. A. bad B. dangerous C. worse D. worst
44. A. for B. because C. since D. by
45. A. most of B. mostly C. most D. almost

***Câu 46-50:** Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.*

We know that we need to eat a variety of foods in order to stay healthy. Yet some foods grow only at certain times of year, and they spoil quickly. Before the invention of canning, people did not eat green vegetables or fruit except during their growing season. With canning, fresh food is put into a container. Any gases are removed before the container is sealed, then the container is heated to kill any germs. The cans we know are metal. The earlier cans, however, were made of glass. In fact, the very first can was actually a bottle. A Frenchman named Nicolas Alpert used it when he invented canning in 1795. He filled the bottle with cooked peas, then heated and corked it. Napoleon used Alpert's invention to help feed the French army.

The first tin can came along in 1810. It was invented by an Englishman – Peter Durand. His tin cans were made by hand. In 1847, a machine for cutting the tin was invented, and in 1876 one for shaping and soldering the can came along. Today, we are able to preserve foods by freezing or freeze-drying them. Even so, canning is still important. Just think of all the different kinds of canned foods there are in your supermarket.

46. Canning was invented in...
   A. 1795
   B. 1810
   C. 1847
   D. 1876

47. The very first can Nicolas Alpert made was filled with...
   A. beans
   B. peas
   C. tuna fish
   D. gases

48. Why do the cans need to be heated?
   A. The heat takes out the gases
   B. The heat kills micro-organisms
   C. The heat seals the cans
   D. The heat turns the cans into containers

49. On the whole, this story is about…
A. inventions
B. tin cans
C. ways to keep food fresh
D. the history of canning

50. Which of the followings is true?
A. Canned vegetables are better for you than fresh vegetables.
B. The tin can, which was invented by a Frenchman, helps fods to stay healthy.
C. Canning hasn't changed much over the years.
D. Canning was an important invention.

ĐỀ 8

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Câu 1-5: Hãy chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. *th*eme B. *th*ere C. *th*in D. *th*ank
2. A. finish*ed* B. end*ed* C. want*ed* D. visit*ed*
3. A. hell*o* B. l*o*se C. *o*nly D. wh*o*le
4. A. bo*th* B. my*th* C. wi*th* D. six*th*
5. A. *ea*rning B. l*ea*rning C. s*ea*rching D. cl*ea*ring

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Câu 6-20: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A,B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. The .... is showing them his plans of the new building.
A. optician B. nurse C. architect D. dancer
7. I felt like kicking .... when I made that mistake.
A. my own B. mine C. myself D. me
8. "I wish you .... me to put these things away," he said.
A. will help B. help C. are helping D. would hel
9. Why is the waiter taking so long to .... us?
A. save B. serve C. reserve D. order
10. You've heard she isn't coming to the party, ...?
A. is she B. haven't you C. aren't you D. hasn't she
11. She is very good .... making them too.
A. at B. for C. in D. to

12. The top of the mountain was .... in mist.
A. covered B. condensed C. vaporized D. drenched

13. Maria hasn't visited her home in Spain ....
A. for many years B. since many years
C. many years since D. many years ago

14. The trouble started only .... the other man came into the room.
A. until B. when C. and then D. too soon

15. He went on a diet because of his high blood ....
A. tension B. pressure C. poisoning D. inflammation

16. Can you give me a .... for a fruit cake?
A. description B. prescription C. receipt D. recipe

17. It is rude to laugh .... other people.
A. at B. to C. against D. for

18. The club .... last year.
A. was started B. had been started
C. was being started D. has been started

19. Jane's school report last term was very ....
A. satisfying B. fulfilling C. satisfactory D. full

20. "How .... does the plane fly?" – "It flies at 900 kilometers an hour."
A. far B. soon C. fast D. long

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Câu 21-25: Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.

21. In the beginning radios cost much more than they are today.
A B C D

22. You shouldn't jog no more than what you can do comfortably.
A B C D

23. If two straight lines A and B are parallel to straight line C, then it is
A B C
parallel to each other.
D

24. Due to the invention of labor-saving devices for the home, a housewife
A B
can now take care for her daily housework in five hours.
C D

25. Studies have shown that you can exercise in many different ways at
A B
a moderate paces and still gain good results.
C D

Câu 26-30: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

26. .... had booked in advance were allowed in.
A. Only who
B. Only those who
C. Only who were those
D. Only were those who

27. If you want to lose weight, ...
A. you had better eat less bread
B. had you better eat less bread
C. You are better eat less bread
D. You have better eat less bread

28. .... this disaster would not have happened.
A. Had you have obeyed orders
B. Had you obeyed orders
C. you had obeyed orders
D. you obeyed orders

29. She said .... and asked if she could get me anything.
A. she is going shopping
B. she will go shopping
C. she was going shopping
D. she would be going shopping

30. I pinned the note to his pillow ....
A. so as he would be sure to see it.
B. so that him to be sure to see it
C. so that he would be sure to see it.
D. so that would he be sure to see it.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 31-45: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

When the athlete, Ben Johnson, was disqualified (31).......... the Seoul Olympic games for taking drugs, he lost more than his gold medal (32).......... his good name. He said goodbye to $5 million in (33).......... sponsorship money. Sport is a big business. Today's sports stars can earn as much on television as they can on the tennis court, golf course (34).......... football pitch.

Most of the money comes from advertising clothes, sports equipment, drinks and other products. Ivan Lendl earns £1.3 million a year for (35).......... Addidas clothes and Ray-Ban sunglasses. He is the world's richest tennis player. The richest sports star (36)......... is the boxer, Muhammed Ali. He has earned £39 million in and out of the boxing ring. Most of the money in boxing comes from prize money.

Sponsors like sports (37).......... have a cleaner, more glamorous image than boxing – sports (38).......... tennis, golf, motor racing and skiing. Sports can change their image. (39).......... snooker was only a game that was played in clubs. (40).......... since color television arrived, it has (41).......... the most popular sport on British television. Top snooker player, Steve Davis, earns over £1 million a year in prize money, sponsorship and fees for appearing on televition. On the other (42).........., some sports, like athletics and football, are (43).......... popular with sponsors because of bad publicity about drugs and fighting by fans Sponsors want the best image (44).......... their products. They want stars who are the best on the athletics track or the motor racing circuit. But they also want stars who are good-looking and who have an interesting (45).......... .

31. A. off B. of C. from D. at
32. A. and B. or C. but D. with
33. A. possible B. prospective C. feasible D. thinkable
34. A. including B. included C. and D. or
35. A. having worn B. having put on C. wearing D. putting on
36. A. in all B. of all C. at all D. all over
37. A. which B. those C. these D. but
38. A. such B. like C. as D. including
39. A. Once upon a time B. There were times C. At times D. At one time
40. A. Ever B. But C. Because D. And
41. A. turned B. changed C. become D. considered
42. A. hand B. side C. area D. face
43. A. more B. even more C. equally D. less
44. A. for B. of C. with D. on
45. A. characteristic B. quality C. personality D. look

Câu 46-50: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau

Almost since time began children have helped their parents at home. In the 1770s, a great change was taking place in England. Cloth and other things which had been made by hand in homes were now made by machines in factories. New inventions caused this change, which was called the Industrial Revolution. Children then began to work outside their homes. Factory owners liked children to work for them. They had small hands and could work the clothmaking machines quicker than an adult. They worked for little money and did as they were told. But the factory owners were often cruel to the children. Five- and six-year-old children were chained to their machines. They often worked as long as 16 hours a day. They did not have nice places to live and were not fed enough. They did not go to school. Sometimes they were taken away from their parents and did not see them again.

At last, the government in England began to make laws that helped the children. One of these laws was passed in 1819. It said that children under nine years old could not work in factories. In time, the laws of most countries protected their children.

41. After a great change in England in the 1700s...
   A. children began to help their parents.
   B. children began to work in their homes.
   C. children began to work outside their homes.
   D. cloth and other things were made by hand in factories.

47. Children often worked as long as...
   A. 10 hours a week
   B. 16 hours a day
   C. 12 hours a month
   D. 20 hours a month

48. On the whole, this story is about...
   A. cloth-making machines
   B. children who worked away from their parents
   C. children who worked in factories
   D. the government of England

49. Why did the government of England begin to make laws to help children?
   A. They wanted the children chained to their machines.
   B. They wanted the children to work for the government.
   C. They wanted the children to work for their parents.
   D. They wanted the children to be treated better.

50. Which of these sentences is not true?
   A. Children could work in factories as long as they wanted to.
   B. Factory owners did not treat the children well.
   C. The Industrial Revolution took place in the 1700s.
   D. Many countries passed laws to protect their children.

ĐỀ 9

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Câu 1-5: Hãy chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. n*oo*n B. fl*oo*d C. t*oo*l D. sp*oo*n
2. A. p*a*n B. wom*a*n C. s*a*d D. m*a*n
3. A. *c*enter B. *c*ount C. *c*ourse D. *c*ar
4. A. *th*at B. *th*ank C. *th*is D. *th*ose
5. A. bl*oo*d B. f*oo*d C. m*oo*n D. p*oo*l

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Câu 6-20: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. I hope the .... can repair our car quickly.
A. mechanic B. reporter C. surgeon D. coach
7. Mary has gone to the baker's to buy a .... of bread.
A. bit B. packet C. pound D. loaf
8. .... is your pen, the red one or the green one?
A. Why B. When C. What D. Which
9. Look in the oven and see if the .... is ready yet.
A. cake B. ice cream C. soup D. boiled egg
10. Nga .... a box of chocolates.
A. gives often Tam B. often gives Tam
C. often Tam gives D. to Tam often gives
11. The window was shut, and he .... to open it.
A. did even not try B. tried not even
C. even didn't try D. didn't even try
12. When the sun came out, the ice slowly ....
A. melted B. flooded C. froze D. dried
13. Lan said that she was .... able to wash the plates herself.
A. too B. plenty C. quite D. so much
14. Students should answer seven of the .... ten questions.
A. below B. following C. under D. added
15. She's .... from a nervous breakdown.
A. healing B. fainting C. suffering D. itching
16. .... present the price of rice is 4.500 dong a kilo.
A. In B. On C. At D. For

17. If Trang comes to England, it will be a good .... for her to improve her English.
A. possibility B. experience C. advantage D. opportunity

18. He was sitting on the beach when he .... a noise.
A. heard B. hears C. was hearing D. has heard

19. He hasn't .... up his mind yet.
A. found B. made C. gone D. stood

20. I never wear yellow because it doesn't .... me.
A. match B. fit C. like D. suit

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Câu 21-25: Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.

21.. Jogging shoes protect your foot and legs from the shock of running on
A B C D
hard surface.

22. A computer can gather a wide range of informations for many purposes.
A B C D

23. Schools teach mathematics because of it plays such an important
A B C
part in our lives.
D

24. The villagers took us to most important and most respected
A B C
building in the village.
D

25. A full-sized tripod is the most effectively way to steady a camera.
A B C D

Câu 26-30: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

26. .... please get in touch with the police?
A. Anyone who saw the accident
B. Would anyone who saw the accident
C. Anyone who would see the accident
D. Would who saw the accident

27. If you see Nam tomorrow, ...
A. you could ask him to ring me.
B. could you ask him to ring me?
C. you will ask him to ring me.
D. you will ask him to ring me?

28. Were I Tom ....
A. I would refuse?
B. I would refuse.
C. I will refuse?
D. I will refuse.

29. .... as it was very cold out.
A. He advised me that to wear a coat
B. He advised me wearing a coat
C. He advised me for wearing a coat
D. He advised me to wear a coat

30. She always shopped in another village.......................................
A. so that she wouldn't meet her own neighbors.
B. so as her not to meet her own neighbors.
C. for she wouldn't meet her own neighbors.
D. for her not to meet her own neighbors.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 31-45: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Cambridge must be one of the best-known towns in the world, and can be (31).......... on most tourists' lists of places to visit. The principal (32)......... for its fame is its University, which started during the 13th century and grew steadily, until today there are more than twenty colleges. Most of them (33).......... visitors to enter the grounds and courtyards. The most popular place from which to view them is from the Backs, (34).......... the college grounds go down to the River Cam. The oldest college is Peterhouse, which was founded in 1284, and the most (35).......... is Robinson College, which was opened in 1977. The most famous is probably King's, (36).......... its magnificent chapel. Its choir of boys and undergraduates is also very well known.

The University was (37).......... for men until 1871 when the first women's college was opened. Another was opened two years later and a third in 1954. In the 1970s, most colleges opened their (38).......... to both men and women. Almost all the colleges are now mixed, but it will be many years before there are (39)......... numbers of both sexes.

To the North of this ancient city is the modern face of the University – the Cambridge Science Park, which has developed in (40)......... to the need for universities to increase their contact with high technology industry. It was established in 1970 by Trinity College, which (41).......... a long scientific tradition going back to Sir Isaac Newton. It is now (42).......... to more than sixty companies and research institutes. The ideas of 'science' and 'parks' may not seem to go together naturally, (43).......... the whole area is in fact very attractively designed, with a lot of space (44).......... each building. The planners thought that it was important for people to have a pleasant, park-like environment in which (45)..........

31. A. spotted B. noticed C. founded D. found
32. A. reason B. cause C. sense D. argument
33. A. let B. accept C. allow D. license
34. A. which B. in which C. where D. that
35. A. new B. recent C. later D. latest
36. A. because B. because of C. for D. as for
37. A. exclusively B. specially C. especially D. particularly
38. A. classrooms B. classes C. gates D. doors
39. A. equal B. same C. similar D. even
40. A. answer B. reaction C. response D. return
41. A. is B. has been C. has become D. has
42. A. place B. house C. home D. room
43. A. and B. but C. for D. as
44. A. from B. between C. amongst D. among
45. A. work B. working C. for work D. to work

Câu 46-50: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

For many years, no one could communicate with people who had been born without hearing. These deaf people were not able to use a spoken language. But, beginning in the 1700s, the deaf were taught a special language. Using this language, they could share thoughts and ideas with others. The language they used was a language without sound. It was a sign language. How did this sign language work? The deaf were taught to make certain movements using their hands, faces, and bodies. These movements stood for things and ideas. People might move their forefingers across their lips. This meant, "You are not telling the truth." They might tap their chins with three fingers. This meant "my uncle."

The deaf were also taught to use a finger alphabet. They used their fingers to make the letters of the alphabet. In this way, they spelled out words. Some deaf people could spell out words at a speed of 130 words per minute. Sign language and finger spelling are not used as much as they once were. Today, the deaf are taught to understand others by watching their lips. They are also taught how to speak.

46. In the 1700s, the deaf were taught…
    A. to speak
    B. sign language
    C. to watch others
    D. move their fingers across their lips
47. A tap on the chin with three fingers means…
    A. "hello."
    B. "come on."
    C. "I have a toothache."
    D. "my uncle."
48. How did sign language help the deaf?
    A. It helped them learn to read.
    B. The deaf could understand body movements made by normal people.
    C. It helped them communicate with other people.
    D. It helped them spell out words.
49. Why are sign language and finger spelling not used as much as they used to?
    A. Because there are other ways to help the deaf communicate.
    B. Because it is difficult to use a finger alphabet.
    C. Because the speed of 130 words per minute is too difficult for most deaf people.
    D. Because sign language and finger spelling have no sound.
50. What is the main idea of the passage you've read?
    A. How the deaf people communicate.
    B. Learning to spell.
    C. Teaching the deaf to speak.
    D. A comparison of sign language and finger spelling.

ĐỀ 10

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Câu 1-5: Hãy chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. brought B. ought C. thought D. though
2. A. how B. town C. power D. slow
3. A. table B. lady C. labor D. captain
4. A. gentle B. get C. game D. gift
5. A. color B. mother C. brother D. local

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Câu 6-20: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. She wants the .... to make a special cake for her daughter's birthday.
A. inspector B. baker C. cashier D. postman
7. Quang Son is the village ....
A. where I was born in B. which I was born
C. in which I was born D. which I was born there
8. .... when you drive.
A. Do careful B. Do be careful
C. Be carefully D. Do be carefully
9. I've got time for a very quick .... before I go.
A. snack B. barbecue C. feast D. picnic
10. If he doesn't .... his ways, he'll end up in trouble.
A. mend B. repair C. correct D. restore
11. He was .... of all his money.
A. stolen B. robbed C. removed D. taken
12. It's .... outside, so take your overcoat.
A. mild B. sunny C. stuffy D. chilly
13. They'll certainly come .... them.
A. when calling B. you're calling
C. if you call D. do you call
14. Good parents should .... for their children.
A. supply B. provide C. help D. support
15. There was an .... of cholera after the disaster.
A. upset B. infection C. input D. outbreak

16. Please .... your hand if you want to ask the teacher a question.
A. rise B. pull C. raise D. push

17. His handwriting is quite ....
A. illiterate B. eligible C. illegal D. literate

18. Give me that magazine, ...?
A. do you B. don't you C. will you D. shall you

19. I .... the hot weather in the south.
A. use to B. used to C. uses to D. am used to

20. I told the old man that he .... to see a doctor about his bad leg.
A. ought B. might C. should D. must

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Câu 21-25: Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.

21. Most joggers begin because they hear jogging is very good exercises.
A B C D

22. A pharmacist should be good in details, and willing to check and
A B C
double check his work.
D

23. Without the pharmacist the practice of medicine would be serious
A B C D
handicapped.

24. Mark Twain spent his boyhood in Hannibal, which is at the
A B C D
Mississippi River.

25. Much children like to get their faces painted with bright colors at
A B C D
community fairs.

Câu 26-30: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

26. The friend .... spoke English well.
A. who I was traveling with B. I was traveling with whom
C. with who I was traveling D. with whom I was traveling

27. If you heat ice, ...
A. it turns to water B. it is going to turn to water
C. turns it to water D. it would turn to water

28. .... you'll be late.
A. If you don't start at once, B. If you start at once.
C. If you won't start at once. D. If you didn't start at once,

29. She suggested ....
A. that they should go to their office.
B. they should go to their office.
C. them to go to their office.
D. them that they are going to their office.

30. He dyed his beard ....
A. so that we not to recognize him.
B. so as us not to recognize him.
C. for that we shouldn't recognize him.
D. so that we shouldn't recognize him.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 31-45: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

People's images of the cowboy don't quite (31).......... the reality. For example. people often think of all cowboys as white Americans. (32).........., the first cowboys were Mexican; many cowboy customs began in Mexico. There were also black cowboys and Indian cowboys. People also forget that the cowboy's main job was to take care of cows and to get them to market. The cowboy's life, (33).......... full of adventure, was hard and often boring.

In the mid-1860s, Texas cattle ranchers found that in other states, like Kansas, they could get ten times (34)........... money for their cattle. This is how cattle drives got (35)........... On the drives, cowboys took the cattle along trails from Texas up to Kansas and (36).......... further north. The cattle of different owners grazed together in (37).......... grasslands. They were branded, (38).......... marked with their owner's symbol. When it was time for the drive, the cowboys would round up the cattle that had the right brand. Brands were also (39).......... to discourage cattle thieves; cattle owners chose brands that would be hard to change. On the trail, cowboys worked from sunup to after sundown. At night they took turns guarding the cattle. One (40).......... danger was the stampede: A change in weather or an unexpected noise was (41).......... to make the cattle run. The era of the cattle drive – the real era of the cowboy – lasted only about twenty years. As more land was fenced in, cattle could no longer graze freely. There were also too (42)......... cattle.

Today, there are still cattle ranches and cowboys. The work in many (43)......... remains the same. But with fences and modern machines, a lot has changed. Even cattle thieves now use planes and helicopters. Rodeos give modern cowboys (44)......... to show their skills. In the old days, when cowboys got bored on cattle drives, they often challenged each other in informal competitions. Soon towns had more (45)......... competitions for cowboys. To day the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association sponsors about 700 rodeos a year.

31.	A. fit	B. look	C. appear	D. seem
32.	A. Really	B. Actually	C. Factually	D. Truly
33.	A. be	B. despite	C. although	D. beside
34.	A. more	B. of	C. as of	D. as much
35.	A. generated	B. started	C. erected	D. launched
36.	A. even	B. more	C. to	D. toward
37.	A. open	B. clear	C. outdoor	D. outdoors
38.	A. then	B. that	C. or	D. and
39.	A. formulated	B. worked	C. sorted	D. meant
40.	A. continuous	B. ongoing	C. everlasting	D. constant
41.	A. enough	B. adequately	C. merely	D. simply
42.	A. much	B. many	C. numerous	D. various
43.	A. sides	B. ways	C. areas	D. types
44.	A. an occasion	B. an event	C. a chance	D. a challenge
45.	A. formal	B. normal	C. frequent	D. regular

Câu 46-50: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

How do farmers decide if it's time to plant the wheat or rice? Not so long ago they went by the calendar, but now they use computers. Since conditions vary from year to year, the best time to plant is not exactly the same every year. A computer can read all the data and find the best time. The computer also helps farmers know what crops to plant. It takes into account weather conditions, soil types, and the amount of water in the soil. It also uses information about how the prices of crops are getting and how much is being grown. Farmers also use computers to help them buy the right amount of seed and fertilizers. This saves farmers money because they don't overbuy, "just in case." Computers go out into fields with the farmers. Computers on tractors make certain that seeds are planted in the right places and that the right numbers are planted in each place. Computers are also found on the trucks used to spread fertilizer to ensure that farmers apply exactly the right amount.

With their computers, farmers have joined the modern work force in order to do a better job of growing the foods we need.

46. Farmers use trucks to...
    A. plant seeds.
    B. spread fertilizer.
    C. save money.
    D. read data.

47. Computers can help farmers save money by helping them avoid...
    A. using fertilizer.
    B. buying new tractors.
    C. planting wheat.
    D. overbuying.

20 ĐỀ TRẮC NGHIỆM ÔN THI VÀO ĐẠI HỌC VÀ CAO ĐẲNG

ĐỀ 11

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. man*a*ge B. s*a*t C. *a*dd D. bl*a*ck
2. A. b*u*rn B. t*u*rn C. c*u*rl D. d*u*ring
3. A. b*e*d B. g*e*t C. d*e*cide D. s*e*tting

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. occupy B. reside C. inhabit D. alive
5. A. abundance B. logical C. extensive D. emotion

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. Would you like to have lunch now, or would you prefer ....
A. waiting B. waited C. wait D. to wait

7. I don't know what's .... with me today. I keep breaking things.
A. wrongly B. wrong C. problem D. trouble

8. They went to a restaurant .... Five Star last night.
A. called B. calling C. calls D. caller

9. You have … him. He meant something else.
A. understood B. misunderstood C. mislead D. misled

10. I'd like to have .... his face when he opened the letter.
A. been seeing B. saw C. seen D. see

11. What's a .... date for the next general election in Vietnam?
A. like B. likely C. unlikely D. likelihood

12. Look here! What do you .... you are doing with my camera?
A. think B. know C. say D. promise

13. We need to think of ...... our products to meet the need of potential customers.
A. diversify B. diversification C. diversifying D. diverse
14. I usually spend Saturday evening .... Premier League on TV.
A. to watch B. watch C. watching D. watched
15. I wonder if we need .... sleeping bags.
A. to take B. taking C. take D. will take
16. We needn't .... a table. The restaurant won't be full this evening.
A. booked B. to book C. booking D. book
17. Please open the door. I can't stand the .... inside.
A. hot B. heat C. heating D. heated
18. We missed the train and had to wait twenty minutes for the .... one.
A. next B. follow C. second D. other
19. After the storm they have .... the road for repair.
A. closed B .shut C. opened D. reserved
20. I couldn't forget my ...... on the first day at school
A. anxious B. anxiety C. anxiously D. anxiousness
21. There are too ____ motorbikes in big cities like Hanoi and Hochiminh
A. much B. few C. many D. lots
22. The house .... I'm living was built in 1890.
A. where B. in which C. which D. in where.
23. Many people .... rather have a dog than a goldfish.
A. would B. will C. should D. could
24. What are you going to have .... dinner this morning? - "Bread and butter".
A. at B. for C. in D. during
25. I'm sorry but I didn't have .... to post the letter.
A. time enough B. enough time C. much time D. time much
26. He's so shy. He hasn't spoken anything .... he came here.
A. since B. for C. when D. while
27. Please stay here and instruct me .... to use the micro-soft of the computer.
A. what B. which C. how D. when
28. .... of the couple is capable of looking after the dog.
A. Neither B. Either C. No D. Not

29. Shall we meet tomorrow .... half past ten .... the morning?
A. on/in B. at/on C. on/at D. at/in

30. We were on the way to the cinema when it began to rain ....
A. greatly B. heavily C. severely D. very big

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

31. A girl said that she liked the book, but others hated it.
A B C D

32. A car can be absolutely useful when you are in a hurry.
A B C D

33. According to Alan's opinion, the forests should be left alone.
A B C D

34. There are so many good shops that it is easiest for people to buy
A B C
what they want.
D

35. By acting insane, he managed to escape the death penalty.
A B C D

36. Many roads have been built therefore it is much easier to travel to
A B C
the countryside.
D

37. This report looks at teaching aids and how it helps teachers.
A B C D

38. The Japanese couple at the back of the coach was obviously newly-weds.
A B C D

39. Some countries do not have enough skilled workers, which cause
serious problems. A B C D

40. Among her achievements are winning a medal in the last Olympics.
A B C D

Chọn nhóm từ/ mệnh đề tốt nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

41. The police wanted to know .....
A. what was into the parcel. C. what was in the parcel.
B. that was in the parcel. D. that in the parcel was.

42. ……………. but he also wants to marry her.
A. Not only he loves her,   C. Not he only loves her,
B. He not only loves her,   D. Not only does he love her,

43 ………………, I have continued to work on my thesis.
A. although all these problems.
B. In spite of there are problems.
C. Despite all these problems.
D. even though there are problems.

44. She never ate or slept properly ……
A. after her husband dies.   C. when her husband died.
B. at her husband's death.   D. after her husband died.

45. I didn't know that …….
A. you appealed to classical music.
B. classical music appealed to you
C. do you appeal by classical music.
D. did you appeal to classical music.

46. …………… if you could come to the party.
A. I would appreciate.   C. I would appreciate it.
B. I will thank.   D. I should thank you.

47. It was very late …..
A. after we arrived in London.
B. as we arrive in London.
C. before we arrived in London.
D. when we arrived in London.

48. I am ashamed …….
A. to say that I am lazy.   C when saying that I am lazy.
B. of saying that I am lazy.   D. that am I lazy.

49. I asked him how far ……
A. was it to the nearest bank.   C. it was to the nearest bank.
B. was to the nearest bank.   D. to the nearest bank was

50. I don't understand ………
A. how she could treat him bad.
B. when she could treat him badly.
C. how he could treat so badly.
D. how she could treat him so badly.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Earlier this morning when some classmates and I were (51) _____ basketball in the park near our school, it suddenly began to rain (52) _____. We immediately grabbed our basketball and ran for (53) _____ . At first we stood together under a tree (54) _____ then it began to thunder. Peter told us that it was (55) _____ to stay under a tree in a rainstorm, (56) _____ when there is lighting, so we ran to a (57) _____ store to wait (58) _____ the rain stopped.

From (59) _____ we were standing, we could see that the (60) _____ was empty. Before the rain had started, there had been people everywhere but now (61) _____ was playing basketball or football or doing (62) _____ or sitting on the park (63) _____ reading the morning papers or chatting with their friends.

We stood in the (64) _____ of the store for nearly twenty minutes (65) _____ the rain finally stopped and the sun came (66) _____ again from behind the (67) _____. Within a few minutes the park was (68) _____ of people again but now the (69) _____ was cooler and big (70) _____ of rainwater could be seen everywhere.

51. A hitting B kicking C playing D throwing
52. A greatly B heavily C severely D very big
53. A shelter B protection C hiding D avoiding rain
54. A and B so C but D yet
55. A danger B in danger C a danger D dangerous
56. A specially B especially C mostly D chiefly
57. A near B nearby C neighbourhood D close
58. A for B until C when D as
59. A here B where C there D place
60. A park B place C rain D shelter
61. A nobody B none C no people D somebody
62. A exercise B nothing C breathing D jogging
63. A chairs B sofas C stools D benches
64. A doorway B door C gate D window

65. A while B before C then D as
66. A back B up C out D down
67. A rain B wind C clouds D rainbow
68. A filled B full C crowded D plenty
69. A sun B air C trees D park
70. A ponds B puddles C reservoirs D springs

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 71-75.

If nobody in the United Kingdom smoked, what would happen to your pocket book? Everyone in the UK would be richer. The diseases connected to smoking are a big problem . Doctors think that the annual medical cost for lung cancer, heart disease, and other illnesses connected to smoking is between 12 and 35 million pounds. And smoking cost society money in other ways. between 27 and 61 billions pounds are spent each year:

1. on sick days (when people don't go to work)
2. on wages that you don't get when you don't go to work, and
3. on work lost at the company when you are sick.

This money counts the wages from people who die of cancer at young age and stop paying taxes. This does not count fire started by cigarettes, which kill fifteen hundreds people yearly and injure another four thousand. Smoking cost every man, woman and child in the UK from one hundred and ten to two hundred and fifty pounds each year in the lost work and wages. When you add another fifty to one hundred and fifty pounds yearly in insurance cost, that comes to from one hundred and sixty to four hundred and ten pounds. If everyone stopped smoking, a family of four could have up to one thousand six hundred and forty pounds a year or more.

Of course smoking is not going to stop overnight. And NOT smoking will also cause problems, because people who don't smoke will live longer, and so they will take money from the government when they are old. But they will also work for more years and pay more taxes.

In the end the value of a non-smoking nation is not in pounds. The good health of the people is the true value for us all.

71. If everyone stopped smoking, all United Kingdom ...

A. would have more money.
B. would have less money.
C. would live longer.
C. would have no more problems.

72. Every year companies lose .... because of the disease connected to smoking.

A. sick days.
B. wages
C. work
D. time

73. If everyone stopped smoking, a family of four could have .... more each year.

A. from 110 pounds to 260 pounds.
B. from 160 pounds to 410 pounds.
C. from 1,340 pounds to 1,430 pounds.
D. 1,640 pounds.

74. The true value for the UK of not smoking is ......

A. more working people.
B. more taxes.
C. good health.
D. more money.

75. This text is about

A. taxes which are not paid by smokers.
B. diseases that smokers get.
C. how much smoking cost UK.
D. how much the UK get if everyone stopped smoking.

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 76-80

Telling the Whole Food Truth

As a teacher of whole-food vegetarian cookery, I do feel a certain sympathy with the 'Men for Meat' group. There is both confusion and just plain, unappetizing cooking in this area, when a whole-food/vegetable diet should and can be highly nutritious and utterly delicious.

The words 'whole-food' and 'vegetarian' are not synonymous: vegetarians do not eat any 'fish, flesh or fowl'. Most eat dairy products.

Those who don't are called vegans. I tell students not to turn vegetarian until they have become knowledgeable about nutrition, and especially about protein. It's very easy to become a sick vegetarian.

And a whole-food diet just consists of eating the whole of food, with nothing added, and nothing taken away. For example, you eat whole-wheat flour, not white flour, which has had had bleach added. In all, no refined carbohydrates are eaten and very fatty and additive-laden foods are avoided and the stress is on fresh products of the best quality.

And that's all – except you must then find recipes which are both healthy and delicious because you'll have to cook it all yourself. Very few ready-bought meals fulfill both requirements.

76. 'Men for Meat' is a ....

A. cookery group	C. group of vegetarians.
B. group of men	D. group that eat all kinds of food.

77. The writer of this article feels a 'certain sympathy' for this group because....

A She is a vegetarian.
B. They don't know much about vegetarian cooking.
C. "whole food" and "vegetarian" are not the same.
D. her students do not eat meat.

78. A whole food diet ...

A. has a lot of nutrition.	C. is added with flour.
B. is easy to eat.	D. is often fresh.

79. According to the writer, what is wrong with ready bought meals for vegetarians?

A. They can't be both healthy and delicious.
B. They can be cooked easily.
C. They contain some additives.
D. They have best quality.

80. What is NOT true about the writer?

A. She is a teacher.	C. She supports the whole food.
B. She is a vegetarian .	D. She dislikes ready bought meals.

ĐỀ 12

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. h*ea*t B. b*ea*n C. d*ea*d D. gl*ea*m
2. A. fork*s* B. table*s* C. bed*s* D. window*s*
3. A. hand*ed* B. book*ed* C. translat*ed* D. visit*ed*

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. adore B. romance C. machine D. thunder
5. A. automatic B. mechanical C. consultancy D. subsequently

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. We're going to the cinema tonight. Would you like to .... ?
A, stay B. be C. come D. watch
7. Someone left .... umbrella behind yesterday.
A. his B. her C. my D. their
8. There must be a(n) .... window somewhere - I can feel cold air coming in.
A. opened B. open C. closed D. close
9. The teacher tried to explain the point with great ......
A. clear B. clearness C. clarity D. clearly
10. You can never do that. Never think of the ....
A. possible B. impossible C. impossibility D. possibility
11. I don't believe she's at home. But I'll go and ....
A. see B. seeing C. look D. looking
12. Part of the .... is that I can't remember where I park the car.
A. problem B. problems C. trouble D. question
13. There's a .... new restaurant on Le Lai Street. Shall we go there for lunch?
A. terrible B. terribly C. terrific D. terrifically
14. Recently, there has been a lot of discussion on state home ....
A. owner B. ownership C. owning D. own

15. Tom promised to buy be a computer, and he will do............. as soon as possible.
A. one B. it C. so D. this

16. I think you ought to go and............. a dentist.
A. see B. talk C. speak D. visit

17. You'd better............. on some warm clothes. It's very cold outside.
A. dress B. put C. wear D. make

18. The meat looked very ..... to the dogs.
A. invited B. invitingly C. inviting D. invitating

19. She is .... the bus to work tomorrow morning.
A. taking B. getting C. going D. moving

20. My cat was lying .... when Mr. Pit's dog attacked her
A. quiet B. quietness C. quietly D. quickly

21. Tom said he would be back soon, but it has been three hours .... he left.
A. since B. for C. ago D. earlier

22. The policemen .... whom the old lady is reporting are in a hurry.
A. to B. with C. about D. on

23. I'm going to the library after school, ... you want to come with me?
A. would B. do C. will D. have

24. It's no good trying to ring Julia. She has gone away .... the weekend.
A. at B. on C. for D. this

25. I want you to think .... this more carefully.
A. about B. on C. like D. hard

26. Yesterday, a friend and I went to a restaurant .... lunch.
A. for B. with C. eat D. have

27. I have slept on every bed in this house and I don't like .... of them.
A. a B. one C. some D. any

28. They visit China every year and buy a .... of tea.
A. lot B. lots C. great D. many

29. She .... the car to work tomorrow morning.
A. is driving B. shall drive C. will be driving D. drive

30. Every one of us ____ not want to visit him in the hospital..
A. do B. does C. doing D. done

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

31. The medical team has been sent with the aim to train local staff.
A B C D
32. The amount of money they took from the gamblers were very little.
A B C D
33. Taboos abound during Luna New Year – no crying, quarrelling and
A B C D
accidents.

34. A part from the fish market, there are another developments being
A B C
planned for the area.
D
35. Making punishments more severe doesn't appear that it makes any
A B C
difference.
D
36. There is little chance to see her again before she leaves for Moscow.
A B C D
37. Suddenly, I heard a terrible noise, as a bomb exploding.
A B C D
38. The accident ruined our holiday, as well as cost us a lot of money.
A B C D
39. Our sales staff will be pleased to assist you to make the right choice.
A B C D
40. I complained the assistant that the machine had ruined my clothes.
A B C D

Chọn nhóm từ/ mệnh đề tốt nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau:

41. .... we stayed at home.
A. Because the bad weather.
B. Because of the weather was bad.
C. Because of the bad weather.

D. So was bad weather.

42. I want to have their beds ready ……
A. before they arrive. C. when they will arrive.
B. before they will arrive.. D. after they arrived.

43. ……………….., a teacher has to have a lot of patience.
A. Besides to like children. C. Beside liking the children
B. Besides liking the children D. Beside to like the children.

44. I think you …….
A. would better do it again. C. should better do it again.
B. had better do it again. D. would do it again.

45. It was such a boring film ….
A. so I fell asleep. C. that I felt asleep.
B. so I fell asleep. D. that I fell asleep

46. ……………., I am now in London.
A. As my postcard says . C. If you know from my postcard.
B. You know from my postcard. D. As you know from my postcard

47. …………… I will have to repeat the course.
A. In case I fail the exams. C. Unless I fail the exams.
B. If I fail the exams. D. Provided the exam fails me.

48. I work for a company …………
A. which makes personal computers.
B. that makes personal computers.
C. making personal computers
D. to make personal computers.

49. What they do with the statistics …..
A. is not concerning me. C. does not concern me.
B. did not concern me. D. concerns me not.

50. No sooner ……………… than it started to rain.
A. did I go out C. out was I
B. had I gone out. D. I had gone out.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn hội thoại sau.

Mabel : Hello, Jessica. (51) _____ nice it is to see you! (52) _____ in and take a (53) _____.

Jessica : Hello, Mabel. I was just in the (54) _____ and decided to (55) _____ in to see (56) _____ you were.

Mabel : I'm glad you came. It's terribly hot today. (57) _____?

Jessica : Yes, it's at (58) _____ 33 degrees outside but it's nice and cool (59) _____.

Mabel : Yes, this air-conditioning feels wonderful. (60) _____? That's (61) _____ I like to stay at home (62) _____ hot days. I imagine that you're very thirsty, (63) _____? Let's have a nice (64) _____ glass of lemonade, (65) _____?

Jessica : Yes. (66) _____ like that. (67) _____ quenches one's thirst better than lemonade, (68) _____?

Mabel : Here's your lemonade, Jessica. There's (69) _____ more in the pitcher on the table. Help (70) _____.

51. A How B So C What D Why
52. A Pass B Come C Enter D Drop
53. A seat B sit C breath D glass
54. A place B nearby C neighborhood D surroundings
55. A pop B go C pass D visit
56. A what B if C why D how
57. A is B is not it C isn't D isn't it not
58. A less B least C temperature D minimum
59. A here B there C where D in
60. A is it B does it C doesn't it D isn't it
61. A because B therefore C why D since
62. A in B on C at D for
63. A aren't you B don't C isn't it D doesn't it
64. A cool B cold C hot D icy
65. A don't we B shall we C isn't D won't we
66. A I B I'll C I'd D I'm
67. A none B nothing C anything D no drinks
68. A doesn't it B is it C isn't it D does it
69. A lot B great C plenty D big
70. A to it B my hand C yourself D your own

Đọc lá thư sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 71-75

Dear Nam,

How are you? I am still working on the farm, but unfortunately I am going to leave here at the end of winter. Let me tell you why.

We had a terrible time a month ago. Thousands of insects came and ate many of the crops in the fields. The farmer is very worried because he thinks the insects will come again and destroy all the crops. He became so worried that he sold the farm last week, and that is why I have to leave here.

Soon, I will have to look for another job. Do you think you could help me find one? I like working on farms, so if you know anyone who needs a hard worker, please recommend me to them. I know that you are very busy at the moment and that you don't have much free time. But I really hope you can find time to help me. I don't know what else to do

If I can't find a job, I'll have to go back home and stay with my parents. I know they will be upset if I did that. They are old and they don't have very much money. They couldn't support me as well as themselves.

I hope to hear from you soon.

Your friend,
Thuy

71. At the end of the month, Thuy is going to .....
    A. work on the farm
    B. start a new job
    C. leave the farm.
    D. buy a farm

72. What did the farmer do last week?
    A. He destroyed his crops
    B. He killed many insects
    C. He sold his farm
    D. He became very worried

73. At the money, Nam is ....
    A. working on a farm
    B. very busy
    C. helping Thuy
    D. living with her parents

74. If Thuy can't find a new job, she will go home and ....
    A. support her parents.
    B. work on her parents' farm.
    C. live with her parents
    D. make her parents rich.

75. How does Thuy feel at the moment?
    A. Happy.
    B. Angry.
    C. Ill.
    D. Sad.

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 76-80

Many flats in Japan's cities are very small. This is because land in Japan is very expensive. Because the land is expensive, people have to live in small flats.

People never wear shoes inside Japanese homes. They always take off their shoes before they enter the house. Then they put on slippers to walk around inside the house. This helps to keep the inside of the house clean.

Most Japanese homes have a special type of room. This room is used as a living room during the day. At night, it can become a sleeping room for visitors.

In Japan, a lot of people now sleep in European style beds. But some people also use a special kind of bed. This is a soft mattress that is put on the floor. In the morning, the bed is rolled up and put into a cupboard. This gives more space in the room.

76. Many Japanese homes are very small because...

A. Japanese people are small.
B. flats are very expensive.
C. Japan is very expensive.
D. the cities are very small.

77. What do Japanese people never wear in their house?

A. coats B. slippers C. hats D. shoes

78. In many Japanese homes, one type of room is both a living room and a ...

A. dining room B. bath room C. kitchen D. bedroom

79. Japanese people...

A. have lots of visitors.
B. sleep a lot during the day.
C. roll up their bed in the morning.
D. sleep a lot during the night.

80. Where do people put mattress during the day?

A. in a cupboard
B. in the bed room
C. on the bed
D. on the floor

ĐỀ 13

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. car B. coach C. century D. cooperation
2. A. wi*th*in B. wi*th*out C. clo*th*ing D. streng*th*en
3. A. h*a*s B. b*a*g C. d*a*d D. m*a*de

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. hostile B. again C. repeat D. agree
5. A. understanding B. incidence C. obviously D. irritating

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. I was wearing dark glasses because the sun was very.....................
   A. strengthening B. strength C. strongly D. strong
7. The postman comes every month to collect the telephone.................
   A. paper B. bill C. note D. receipt
8. I'm afraid this ring is .... even though it looks new.
   A. worthy B. worth C. worthless D. worthless
9. Would you like to have diner now, or would you prefer ....
   A. waiting B. waited C. wait D. to wait
10. We need a long plan to .... young footballers for the future.
    A. training B. train C. teaching D. teach
11. We must be on time because the plane will not ....
    A. wait B. stand C. leave D. move
12. Who are the ..... of this project?
    A. benefits B. benefiting C. beneficiaries D. beneficial
13. Please tell me the ____ to the city centre.
    A. way B. ways C. away D. road

14. This house was ____ twenty years ago.
A. build B. built C. building D. builds

15. I was ____ to work when it rained.
A. go B. going C. went D. gone

16. We need to ...... our plan before sending it to the Prime Minister.
A. final B. finally C. finalize D. finalization

17. My boss said that he liked ____ tennis.
A. play B. playing C. played D. plays

18. I never ____ up after seven in the morning.
A. go B. get C. getting D. stay

19. They are too .... to tell their teachers of the mistakes.
A. shameful B. shameless C. ashamed D. shame

20. Do you want tea ____coffee?
A. but B. or C. with D. and

21. He then retired himself .... his career in UK and devoted himself to royal duties.
A. out of B. away from C. from D. with

22. I think it's quite unnatural .... a man can lift a lorry
A. so B. as C. when D. that

23. Unemployment is a serous problem .... many countries in the world.
A. in B. for C. with D. of

24. I can't hear what you are saying. Could you .... louder, please?
A. say B. tell C. shout D. speak

25. You don't want another ice-cream, ...?
A. won't you B. don't you C. do you D. isn't it

26. I'm very poor. I haven't .... money left now.
A. any B. none C. some D. no

27. .... don't like English.
A. Some student B. Some of students
C. Some of the student D. Some of the students

28. The bees .... come out of the hive since six o'clock.
A. won't B. hasn't C. didn't D. haven't

29. Not only my son but also I .... tired from walking so far.
A. is B. are C. am D. were

30. Life without .... would be dull.
A. a laughter B. an laughter C. the laughter D. laughter

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

31. The referee has been charged with an unprofessional conduct in
A B C D
many games.

32. He does not wish to be associated to any political party.
A B C D

33. Most of the people who attended at the book exhibition were teachers.
A B C D

34. The reason I didn't take the exam was because I didn't think I would pass.
A B C D

35. Society is no longer prepared to tolerate such a violent behaviour.
A B C D

36. Beside wasting my time, she was also rather rude to many of my friends.
A B C D

37. I like to do a bit housework while the children are at school.
A B C D

38. Unfortunately, I didn't have the opportunity for saying goodbye to her.
A B C D

39. James was very busy in preparing for his trip to London.
A B C D

40. I asked the salesman if I could change the faulty radio with another one.
A B C D

Chọn nhóm từ/ mệnh đề tốt nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau:

41. Since we were late, ...
A. so we decided to go by taxi. C. we decided to go by taxi.
B. that we decided to go by taxi D. a taxi came to us.

42. .... but they are also cheaper.
A. Not only computers are faster today,
B. Computers are not faster today,

C. Not only faster computers today.
D. Not only are computers faster today

43. I enjoy jogging and ......
A. I enjoy playing the piano.
B. playing the piano.
C. I play the piano.
D. play the piano.

44. My friends had been to London before, ...
A. but I didn't.
B. but I hadn't.
C. and I hadn't.
D. and I didn't.

45. I gave him a couple of dollars, ...
A. which were enough for a meal.
B. that were enough for a meal
C. which a meal was enough.
D. which was enough for a meal.

46. My teachers used to criticize me .....
A. that I didn't work hard.
B. which I didn't work hard.
C. for not working hardly.
D. for not working hard.

47. I'm sorry ....
A. that was I late.
B. because being late.
C. for being late.
D. as being late.

48. Only of you promise to repay me, ...
A. I will lend you some more.
B. Do I lend you some more.
C. will I lend you some more.
D. more will I lend you.

49. My father told me ....
A. to go to bed early.
B. doing to bed early.
C. you go to bed early.
C. you should go do bed early.

50. The news .... may no be true.
A. when the prisoner will be release.
B. that the prisoner will be released.
C. about the prisoner release.
D. of release the prisoner.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Jennifer (51) _____ goes to the library. (52) _____ fact, she has only (53) _____ in a library twice in her (54) _____ life and yesterday was (55) _____ second time. She wouldn't have gone yesterday (56) _____ but her friend Jane asked her (57) _____ her to find (58) _____ books about the pyramids.

The library was (59) _____ when Jane and Jennifer got (60) _____ after school. While Jennifer was looking for books for Jane she came (61) _____ some books on dressmaking and drawing. She found them so (62) _____ that she decided to (63) _____ them from the library and (64) _____ them home to read.

Although she tried (65) _____, Jennifer didn't find (66) _____ books on the pyramids for her friend Jane. (67) _____, she did discover that there are many books in the library that are (68) _____ reading and you can be (69) _____ that she'll visit the library more (70) _____ in the future.

51. A often B never C always D rarely
52. A For B By C With D In
53. A going B seen C been D entered
54. A total B whole C all D entirely
55. A a B the C for D in
56. A too B also C neither D either
57. A to help B for help C helped D help
58. A any B A number C few D some
59. A congested B crowded C full house D busy
60. A it B there C to there D at it
61. A over B by C across D up
62. A interesting B interested C interest D much interest
63. A borrow B lend C bring D keep
64. A take B keep C ask D order
65. A the most B her best C completely D all her heart
66. A some B few C plenty D any
6 A Therefore B However C Also D Despite
68. A good B worth C best D better
69. A sure B doubtless C definite D aware
70. A usual B often C than D always

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 71-75

The Chinese white Dolphin is an extremely beautiful creature. This type of dolphin was first noticed by Per Osbeck in 1757. He described snow-white dolphins at play in the Pearl River Delta in China. No dolphins, however, have been seen in this area since 1972. The dolphins have, instead, moved to waters north of Lantau Island in Hong Kong.

Chinese White Dolphins are about the same size and shape as bottlenose dolphins (the type that can be seen at Ocean park). Their colouring, however, is very different, ranging from pure white in Chinese waters, to pink and grey elsewhere. In fact, Chinese fishermen call them "white ghosts", and traditionally believe them to be reincarnations of fishermen lost at sea.

Very little is known about these animals. Scientists are still debating which species the dolphins belong to. They are not sure if they are actually part of the same species found in waters around Indonesia and northern Australia, or if they are completely different subspecies that is found anywhere else in the world. Tragically, however, there may not be enough time for scientists to find the answer to this questions, because the dolphins are in very great danger or becoming extinct.

The main threat comes from the largest construction project in Hong Kong's history – the new airport on Chek Lap Kok Island off Lantau. The building work here involves massive use of explosives, and huge areas of the sea are being turned into land. Obviously, the destruction of this areas is having a terrible effect on sea life. In addition, matters are made worse by the fact that the waters in the areas are also terribly polluted.

71. The Chinese White Dolphin was discovered .....

A. in 1972	C. in China
B. in Hong Kong	D. on Lantau Island

72. Chinese White Dolphins now mainly live .....

A. at Ocean Park	C. near Lantau
B. in China	D. in Australia

73. The word "subspecies" in the passage describes a member of an animal group that is ....

A. a similar shape, size and colour to other types of animals

B. a different shape, size and colour to other types of animals.

C. completely different from other members of the species.

D. slightly different from other types of the species.

74. Scientist are not sure if the dolphin is ...

A. found in Australia and Indonesia.
B. a subspecies unique to Kong Kong
C. already extinct.
D. a subject worth talking about.

75. The building of the new airport is ...

A. improving the quality of waters around Chek Lap island.
B. the largest construction project in the world history.
C. having a very bad effect on the dolphins' habitat.
D. destroying large parts of Chek Lap Kok Island.

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 76-80

Have you ever shouted inside a large empty building? If so, you may have heard your voice come back to you. The sound of your voice hits the walls and bounces back. What you hear is the echo of your voice. You hear echo after you have shouted. This is because it takes time for the sound to travel to the walls and back to your ear again.

Sound travels very fast, even faster than a speeding aero plane. In a thunderstorm, you see lightning first. Then a few seconds later, you hear the thunder. You can tell how near or how far the storm is by the length of time it takes for you to hear the thunder. If you hear it very soon after you see the lightning, the storm is very close.

Many animals you their eyes to find their way. However, some animals such as bats, cannot see very well. Their ears are much better than their eyes, so they use their hearing to find their way. Since insect-eating bats are almost blind, they send out high sounds as they fly. These sounds bounce off anything in the bat's way. The bat's ears then pick up the echo. The echo tells the bat the safest direction to fly in. The echoes also bounce off insects in the air, so the bat knows where to find its food.

76. An echo is ....

A. sound that large buildings make.
B. time that sound takes to travel.
C. sound sent back from a surface.
D. sound of a person's voice.

77. During a thunderstorm, we...

A. see the thunder first.   C. see the lightning first.

B. hear the lightning first.   D. hear the thunder first.

78. It takes time for the sound of thunder to travel to our ...

A. ears   B. eyes   C. nose   D. mouth

79. Bats use echoes to ....

A. make hunting sounds.   C. kill other animals.

B. find their way.   D. find safe insect.

80. Sounds from bats ....

A. help bats to reach insects.

B. chase other insects.

C. kill other insects.

D. warn other insects of the coming bats.

ĐỀ 14

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. t*i*mid   B. t*i*dy   C. t*i*mer   D. k*i*te

2. A. tr*ou*sers   B. r*ou*te   C. sh*ou*t   D. am*ou*nt

3. A. whi*s*per   B. wa*s*te   C. hu*s*band   D. in*s*piration

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. solution   B. visible   C. surrounding   D. arrival

5. A. enquiry   B. demanding   C. invasion   D. interview

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. Vietnam is one of the ____ countries in the world.

A. poor   B. poorer   C. poorly   D. poverty

7. We need to make sure that our waste will be ... and will not pollute the environment.

A. harmful   B. harmed   C. harm   D. harmless

8. "Please come in and ____ down" the director said.
A. seat B. sit C. stay D. go

9. My house is _____ from my office.
A. near B. nearly C. further D. far

10. Many people in my office _____ work very late. They often come at 8.30 am.
A. stop B. do C. start D. stay

11. I'm not ... with what you have done
A. satisfy B. satisfying C. satisfactory D. satisfied

12. In some places, people are not allowed to .... pets.
A. preserve B. buy C. keep D. need

13. What do you say when you are given a .... of sound advice?
A. peace B. piece C. bit D. little

14. It was still dark .... I couldn't see anything.
A. but B. so C. when D. yet

15. More and more people got to the stadium and it began .... crowded
A. getting B. get C. gets D. to get

16. What's the .... with you? Have you got a tooth ache?
A. matter B. problem C. question D. wrong

17. I didn't mean to hurt you. The joke was really ....
A. unintended B. intentionally C. unintentionally D. intensive

18. I had a .... in my back teeth and it hurt terribly.
A. cavity B. cave C. caving D. caves

19. What do you say when you don't .... a question during class.
A. listen B. ask C. hear D. reply

20. The number of young criminals in increasing at an ..... rate.
A. alarming B. alarm C. alarmed D. alarmingly

21. What a busy day it's been, ...?
A. wasn't it B. isn't it C. hasn't it D. doesn't it

22. Let's not go out to day, ...?
A. shall we B. shan't we C. will you D. won't you

23. They .... try to be here before the class starts.
A. would have B. should C. ought D. should have

24. Tim .... go fishing with his father when he was young.
A. used to B. is used to C. has used to D. was used to

25. I could have told you the result if I ...... it.
A. knew B. know C. has known D. had known

26. The news .... bad last night.
A. were B. was C. has D. have been

27. All the furniture in the house .... old-fashioned.
A. is B. are C. have D. have been

28. .... people have never heard of Shakespeare.
A. Very few B. Only few C. Quite few D. Just few

29. .... of the visitors were strangers to me.
A. Mostly B. Almost C. Most D. The most

30. He will tell you the truth when he .... back.
A. will come B. would come C. comes D. will have come

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

31. The squealing of the brakes is quite deafening and could be heard loudly.
A B C D

32. There are machines, capable to produce more noise than people can
A B C D
tolerate.

33. Full-time students are entitled to a 30% discounts on all clothings.
A B C D

34. As far as I concern, the cost of the repair is your responsibility.
A B C D

35. Until then, I had never considered to choose teaching as a career.
A B C D

36. We will contact with you again as soon as the dates of the trip have
A B C D
been confirmed.

37. We stressed the importance of a good cooperation between teachers
A B C
and parents.
D

38. We need to encourage them to relax, talk freely and to ask questions.
A B C D

39. Many of us travel to countries where meals require the use of
A B C
a fork and knife.
D

40. The recent floods in our country have caused considerable damages to property.
A — floods; B — caused; C — damages; D — property

Chọn nhóm từ/ mệnh đề tốt nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau:

41. They have demanded that all copies of the book .....
    A. to be destroyed
    B. be destroyed
    C. being destroyed
    D. would be destroyed.

42. If the doorbell rings,
    A. the dog barks.
    B. The dog is barking
    C. the dog would bark.
    D. the dog barked.

43. Whenever I start the motorbike,
    A. it will make funny noise.
    B. It would make funny noise
    C. there will be a funny noise.
    D. it makes a funny noise.

44. The book ....
    A. which is on the table is mine
    B. that is my is on the table.
    C. that on the table is mine
    D. that is on the table is mine.

45. There is no point .... He won't go
    A. in asking him
    B. to ask him
    C. ask him
    D. that we ask him.

46. I would rather ....
    A. to read a book than watch TV.
    B. read a book than to watch TV.
    C. reading a book than watching TV.
    D. read a book than watch TV.

47. It was such a difficult exam ....
    A. so I couldn't finish.
    B. that I couldn't finish it.
    C. that I couldn't finish.
    D. so I could finish.

48. Mary asked the stranger ......
    A. who was he.
    B. who he was.
    C. who are you.
    D. who you are.

49. If Mary ...., she would not have been late for the class.
    A. caught the bus.
    B. have caught the bus.
    C. would catch the bus.
    D. had caught the bus.

50. .... she burst into tears.
    A. When seeing her father.
    B. On seeing her father.
    C. When to see her father.
    D. If seeing her father,

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Yesterday morning, we all (51) _____ to the airport to see our Uncle Tom and his family (52) _____. They (53) _____ to Hong Kong (54) _____ Canada to spend the summer with us and were (55) _____ the nine-thirty (56) _____ back to Canada. (57) _____ we got to the airport at eight o'clock, we found Uncle Tom, his family and about forty (58) _____ and friends sitting in the (59) _____.

(60) _____ talking to my cousins for quite some time, I asked my father (61) _____. He said that it was already a quarter to nine and it was (62) _____ that uncle Tom and his family' flight hadn't been (63) _____ yet. Then he told me to go to the information counter and ask (64) _____ the reason was.

The young lady at the information counter told me that (65) _____ would be a twenty-minute (66) _____ in the flight's (67) _____ but there was nothing (68) _____ about. We were all (69) _____ to hear that, especially uncle Tom since he had to be at work in Canada the (70) _____ morning.

51. A went B go C going D was going
52. A left B off C out D away
53. A were returning B return C had returned D would return
54. A to B from C out of D in
55. A taking B traveling C going D moving
56. A aero-plane B flight C journey D aircraft
57. A When B While C On D Since
58. A relations B relatives C relates D relationships
59. A sitting room B departure lounge C departure gate D leaving room
60. A on B as C after D while
61. A what time B the time C for time D a time
62. A wonderful B surprised C strange D unreasonable
63. A eported B recorded C shouted D announced
64. A why B what C how D for

65. A it B this C there D they
66. A slow B late C delay D cancel
67. A leave B take-off C go-up D flying off
68. A for worry B worry C to worry D worried
69. A released B comforted C relaxed D relieved
70. A last B previous C next D tomorrow

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 71-75

There are thousands of types of animals on earth, but only few types are popular as pets. People usually keeps pets for company. The most common pets are cats and dogs. But why did people choose these two animals and not, for example, pigs, or chickens? The most likely explanation is that dogs and cats have special qualities which have always made them more suitable as animals companions.

Some of these qualities are easy to understand. For example, dogs and cats do not need to be kept in cages in order to remain close to their owners. They are also both very clean-living animals. They are active during the day, the same time that people are usually active.

The physical size of dogs and cats is another important reason for their success as companions. They are a good size, since most cats and dogs are not so large that they are dangerous, and not so small that they are unnoticeable.

These qualities mean that dogs and cats can live quite comfortably with human. They do not disturb people's routines or change their way of life. But there is another reason why these two animals are the most popular pets.

Most people need to feel loved and wanted, and cats and dogs make people feel wanted. Cats and dogs need people as well. They show this through the noises they make and they way they like being touched.

To someone who doesn't like animals, keeping a pet probably seems like a lot of trouble. They need to be fed regularly and exercised, and they can be noisy and expensive. But for pet owners, these disadvantages are not important, because of the friendship that pets offer. Clearly, cats and dogs will continue to be the most popular pets.

71. People usually keep ....

A. thousands of pets.
C. pets for company
B. many types of animals.
D. special animals

72. One quality that cats and dogs have in common is that both.....

A. need to be kept in cages.
C. are active at night-time
B. are very clean animals
D. like their owners.

73. One reasons that cats and dogs are such popular pets is that they are ....

A. the right age.
C. a dangerous size.
B. very physical
D. the right size.

74. People like living with dogs and cats because .....

A. pets and people like doing the same thing
B. they do not disturb people
C. people do not disturb their pets' routines.
D. neither needs to feel loved and wanted.

75. Both people and animals ......

A. need to be loved and wanted.
B. need owners to look after them.
C. are a lot of trouble to keep.
D. need to be exercised regularly.

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 76-80

There was a surprise victory at the World Championship yesterday. British 400 meter runner Bob Smith won the title in the third fastest time ever. The British champion, who won the silver medal at the last Olympics, finished the race in 43.6 seconds. From the start, it was clear that this race was not going to be like any others. After two false start, the athletes finally broke away from the starting line on the third attempt.

Smith took an early lead, and maintained his speed for almost 200 meters. Then Michael Ball, from West Africa, came up from behind to take the lead. He was still leading right up until the final 20 meters. At this point, Smith was in third place and didn't look likely to win.

Then Ball suddenly tripped and fell over onto the inside track. He fell into the path of Richard Dandie, his West African team-mate, who had been in second place. Dandie couldn't jump over Ball in time, and instead ran into him, also falling over. It was at this point that Smith took the lead to safely cross the finish line. There was no doubt that it was a lucky win for Smith. He would have come third if the two athletes had not tripped.

76. At the World Championship yesterday, ...
- A. there were 400 runners
- B. Bob won the silver medal
- C. there was a surprise
- D. a record was set

77. At the start of the run ....
- A. three attempts were made
- B. The runners looked tired
- C. things were like other runs
- D. there were two false runners

78. Smith ran ....
- A. for 200 meters.
- B. took the lead in the whole run
- C. was beaten by a West African runner
- D. finished the third at 250 meters

79. Ball ....
- A. was unlucky in the run
- B. made Smith fall during the run
- C. ran faster than Smith
- D. finished the third

80. Which if these is NOT mentioned in the text?
- A. Smith was lucky
- B. Ball ran into Dandie
- C. West African runners didn't win the race
- D. The run was full of surprises.

ĐỀ 15

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. clean*ed* B. play*ed* C. snow*ed* D. brush*ed*
2. A. *ch*urch B. *ch*imney C. *ch*eek D. *ch*olera
3. A. h*ear* B. d*ear* C. p*ear* D. cl*ear*

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. defeat B. become C. handsome D. because
5. A. previously B. developing C. behavior D. believable

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. Her parents are very strict and they never .... her go out in the evening.
A. make B. let C. allow D. ask

7. We had to drive very carefully as the road was .... in some places.
A. icing B. iced C. icy D. ice

8. Do you .... you could look after the children while I am away?
A. think B. know C. want D. wish

9. The football match on TV today is broadcast .... from England.
A. lively B. lived C. living D. live

10. Peter is a very .... person. He's never late for school.
A. patient B. hard-working C. friendly D. punctual

11. We were kept ..... last night because of the noise from the neighbors.
A. waking B. awake C. woken D. wake

12. Lam is a tall man with short .... hair.
A. curls B. black C long D. handsome

13. I did not .... very well as the lights in the street were not on.
A. watch B. look at C. see D. observe

14. Axel works in the IBM company as a computer ....
A. programme B. person C. programmer D. machine

15. The family could not .... because they had forgotten their passports
A. check up B. check out C. check through D. check in

16. This machine has to be .... in a cool dry place all the time.
A. kept B. keeping C. keeps D. keep

17. They are ..... taking part in the final contest.
A. active B. activating C. actively D. action

18. The student was not very clever, but on the other .... he was hard-working.
A. way B. side C. hand D. end
19. Excuse me. How much is the .... fee to the City Hall?
A. entrance B. entry C. enter D. entering
20. You have got it all .... , Jan. That wasn't what I mean
A. wrong B. wrongly C. incorrect D. incorrectly
21. I'm glad .... you that you can have the job.
A. that tell B. of telling C. of to tell D. to tell
22. 1. My parents think it's time I .... married.
A. gets B. will get C. got D. would get
23. I don't know .... this is right or wrong.
A. whenever B. whether C. unless D. that
24. I'll come to see you tomorrow .... I am kept late at the office.
A. because B. unless C. when D. as
25. Do you know .... makes people fat?
A. who B. that C. what D. how
26. You look .... you were tired.
A. like B. although C. until D. as if
27. His sister is .... than his wife.
A. more prettier B. prettier C. very pretty D. most pretty
28. I bought three books. Here are two, but where is ....one?
A. other B. the other C. another D. the another
29. He can't dive and .... his brother.
A. so can B. so can't C. neither can D nor can't
30. Wait .... you get home before you unpack your parcel.
A. to B. until C. when D. after

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

31. The decrease of the infant mortality rate is the results of better health
A B C
care services.
D

32. All junk food, especially those sold at the canteen, should be avoided.
A B C D

33. I was sure that some players had taken the money, even though they
A B C
all denied.
D

34. With tears in our eyes, we watched her train slowly depart the
A B C D
platform.

35. Her family had great difficulty to get her transferred to another
A B C D
hospital.

36. Which factors have discouraged these students to take part in the
A B C D
competition?

37. The majority of them asked me to return the money but I refused to
A B C
do that.
D

38. Even though they have very little money, their children are always
A B C
nicely dressed up.
D

39. Due to the company's growth has been slow, the workforce is to be
A B C D
reduced.

40. Some of them will probably want to dance during they are listening
A B C D
to the records.

Chọn nhóm từ/ mệnh đề tốt nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau:

41. Only when you study harder, ...
A. you will pass the exam.
B. you can pass the exam
C. you would pass the exam.
D. can you pass the exam.

42. Never .... that he would become famous.
A. he could have imagined
B. could he have imagine.
C. did he have imagined.
D. would he have imagined.

43. No sooner had he hang up the phone, …..

A. than it rang. C. then it rang.

B. when it rang. D. it rang then.

44. As …………., I will tell you a secret.

A. will I know you well, C. I know you very well,

B. knowing you well, D. do I know you well.

45. ……………………for the bus, I try to learn a few words.

A. During waiting, C. While waiting,

B. While I wait, D. while wait

46. I wish …………… earlier.

A. I had seen him. C. did I see him.

B. had I seen him D. I see him.

47. No matter ……………... you have to be very careful.

A. how easy the test is C. how easy is the test

B. how the test is easy D. how easily is the test

48. Not since I was a child, ……………

A. did I enjoy myself so much C. so much have I enjoyed myself.

B. have I enjoyed myself so much. D. do I enjoy myself so much.

49. Not until pat arrived …..

A. we began the meeting. C. have we begun the meeting.

B. the meeting began. D. did we begin the meeting.

50. We look forward ……….

A. to you coming to Hanoi. C. that you will come to Hanoi.

B. to your coming to Hanoi D. when you will come to Hanoi.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Dear Aunt Jane,

How's everything going at Nursing School in London? We all (51) _____ you at the Chinese New Year but we (52) _____ that you will be able to celebrate the holidays with us next year.

This was a very (53) _____ the Chinese New Year for me. Usually I help mother (54) _____ the house before the Chinese New Year and then I (55) _____ the first few days of the holidays following Mom and Dad round to our (56) _____ houses but this year Tom, some friends of *his and I (57) _____ a stall at the New Year flower market in Victoria Park. We all put up our savings and dad (58) _____ us five-hundred dollars. We used part of the money to pay the rent for the stall and with the (59) _____, we bought enough miniature orange trees and peach blossoms to fill our stall.*

On the first few days (60) _____ we had opened for business, a lot of people came by our stall but few of them bought (61) _____. Even those who did buy something (62) _____ with us until the (63) _____ was so low that we made almost (64) _____ profit on what they bought. It wasn't (65) _____ New Year's Eve that business really began to (66) _____. That night we worked straight through to five a.m. of the first day of the New Year. I was so (67) _____ when I finally got home that I slept until the evening of the (68) _____ day. We didn't earn very much money for our hard work but we certainly did gain a lot of valuable (69) _____!

Well that's about all the news for now, Aunt Jane. Be sure to write and (70) _____ me how you spent Chinese New Year in London.

51. A thought B missed C worried D lost
52. A want B like C wish D hope
53. A different B difference C differing D differed
54. A clean up B to wash C make up D pack up
55. A take B spend C use D spare
56. A relative B relative's C relatives' D relations
57. A started B organized C established D ran
58. A borrowed B lent C sent D loan
59. A others B left-overs C rest D remains
60. A when B before C after D while
61. A anything B something C everything D the things
62. A argued B discussed C talked D bargained
63. A cost B charge C price D bill
64. A little B without C no D hardly
65. A until B when C while D since
66. A better B increase C improve D go up
67. A exhaust B exhausted C exhausting D exhaustive

68. A next B previous C tomorrow D last
69. A fun B fortune C experience D practice
70. A talk B phone C tell D ask

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 71-75

There was one thing that I found rather strange on my first day as house keeper at Monk's House. The floors in the house were very thin. The bathroom was directly above the kitchen, and when Mrs. Smith was having a bath before breakfast, I could hear her talking to herself. Mrs. Smith's bedroom was outside the house in the garden; Her bed room had been added on to the back of the house; the door faced the garden and a window at the side opened out on to a field.

When we carried the breakfast trays to Mrs. Smith's room I noticed that she had always been working during the night. There were pencils and paper beside her bed so that when she woke up she could work. and sometimes it seemed as though she had had very little sleep.

I can always remember her coming to the house each day from the writing- room. I always rang the bell for lunch at one o'clock. She was tall and thin and very graceful. She had large, deep-set eyes and a wide curving mouth – I think perhaps this that made her face seem particularly beautiful. She wore long skirts – usually blue or brown – in the fashion of the day, and silk jackets of different colour. Her clothes suited her well.

I was not allowed to make coffee at Monk's House – Mr. and Mrs. Smith were very particular about coffee and always made it themselves – so Mr. Smith came into the kitchen at eight o'clock every morning to make coffee for him and his wife.

I pressed clothes for Mrs. Smith and did any sewing that was necessary–she was not able to sew, although sometimes she liked to try. There was one thing in the kitchen that she was very good at doing: she could make beautiful bread.

71. What was particularly unusual about Monk's House?
A. The bathroom was next door to the kitchen.
B. Mrs. Smith's bedroom door opened on to the garden

C. The kitchen window looked out over fields

d. The breakfast room was upstairs.

72. What did the writer observe about Mrs. Smith's writing habits?

A. She did a great deal of writing at night.

B. She worked in the garden whenever she could.

C. She preferred to write in the house.

D. She sometimes wrote in the bath.

73. Mrs. Smith wore clothes which were

A. in matching colour

B. designed for her only.

C. suitable for country life

D. rather dull and unattractive

74. Mr. Smith's attitude towards his wife seemed to be that

A. he found her strange ways difficult to accept

B. he led a very separate life

C. he did what he could for her.

D. he watched over her all the time

75. for the housework, Mrs. Smith

A. was too busy to do any

B. disliked doing any

C. was very bad at it

D. liked one or two particular tasks.

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 76-80

I know that it is my job to make sure that everything goes well for the tourists and I feel I work hard for the company. I cannot be blamed for last week. I met the group at the airport and took them to the coach. The coach driver was a bit annoyed because the flight was late. But it wasn't far to the hotel and everyone was looking forward to their dinner. We had used the Hotel Melia before but there was a conference in it so it was fully booked. When I announced our arrival at the reception desk of the new hotel, they said they were full. I had booked rooms for the group but the manager said they were cancelled by phone a few days before. He insisted that he recognized my voice and that I had made the phone call. We had a bit of argument but they obviously didn't have enough rooms. In the end the manager phoned other hotels in the town and found rooms for everyone but in four different hotels. By this time the coach had gone so we had to get taxis and some of the tourists started to get very angry with me. I still don't know who made that phone call but it definitely wasn't me.

76. What is the writer trying to do?
   A. argue
   B. apologize
   C. explain
   D. complain
77. Who was the text written to?
   A. one of the tourists
   B. the writer's employer.
   C. the hotel manager
   D. the coach company
78. Why weren't there any rooms available at the Hotel Melia?
   A. A conference was taking place there.
   B. There were more people in the group than expected
   C. Someone had forgotten to book them.
   D. Someone had said they were not needed.
79. What happened in the end?
   A. The tourists got angry with the hotel manager.
   B. The tourists couldn't stay together.
   C. The writer found other hotels with rooms.
   D. The writer called the coach driver back.
80. Which of the following statements was correct?
   A. A problem occurred about hotel booking.
   B. The rooms in Hotel Melia were not good enough for the tourists.
   C. The tourists had to wait for the coach driver.
   D. The coach driver took the tourist to the wrong hotel.

ĐỀ 16

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. p***u***nctual B. r***u***bbish C. fr***u***strate D. f***u***rious
2. A. ***th***eatre B. ***th***erefore C. ***th***roughout D. ***th***under
3. A. influenc***ed*** B. accompani***ed*** C. terrifi***ed*** D. averag***ed***

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khá với các từ còn lại.

4. A. busy B. custom C. label D. excite
5. A. optimum B. interesting C. enterprise D. reliable

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. She .... the nurse for another blanket.
A. said B. requested C. asked D. spoke
7. A lot of American people have to move to .... the Hurricane Rita.
A. prevent B. escape C. fight D. run
8. This is an old and valuable medicine for a .... of aches and pains.
A. many B. much C. any D. number
9. It's .... to break into someone's home .
A. legal B. legally C. illegal D. illegally
10. These two children do not look .... to me. Are they brothers?
A. likeness B. alike C. likely D. like
11. The woman was waiting in .... of the restaurant.
A. middle B. front C. behind D. back
12. While Tom was listening to the radio, he .... asleep.
A. fall B. fell C. fallen D. was falling
13. The boy had a very .... childhood with his caring parents.
A. joy B. joyless C. joyful D. joyed
14. There will be many .... performance in Hanoi next month.
A. music B. musical C. musics D. big
15. Next year, there will be a .... -choice test for English subject.
A. single B. multiple C. simple D. simply
16. What do you think the weather .... in the next few days?
A. is like B. will be liking C. is going to be like D. is going to be
17. If the lift fails to work, you will have to use the ....
A. elevator B. stairs C. escalator D. sidewalk
18. Have you seen her ....
A. lately B. late C. later D. latter

19. Lan loves .... the piano and we play together everyday.
A. to play B. play C. plays D. playing
20. The .... cat on the sofa jumped up when the telephone rang.
A. sleeping B. slept C. sleep D. sleeps
21. My dog was walking .... quietly when Mr. Pit's dog attacked him
A. long B. lengthy C. along D. longing
22. People visit Venice because there .... not any cars.
A. are B. is C. was D. be
23. The singer is known .... the country.
A. on B. upon C. into D. throughout
24. Mary told her mother .... story.
A. all the B. whole C. the whole D. all
25. The two friends read the newspaper .... great interest.
A. in B. with C. by D. under
26. Hardly .... see the time.
A. he can B. can he C. does he can D. can he to
27. She was accused................ stealing the radio.
A. from B. by C. of D. with
28. They don't seem to be aware .... the trouble they came across.
A. by B. from C. at D. of
29. You .... to call before it gets too late.
A. had better B. mustn't C. daren't D. ought
30. When he was a boy he .... be thin.
A. would B. used to C. got used to D. was used to

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

31. The visitors can either choose the normal train or the express which stops at major stations.
A: either – B: the – C: which – D: at

32. During the examination period there is no time to relax and enjoy.
A: During – B: is – C: to – D: enjoy

33. Lan is able to lift her companion, whose weight is nearly equal her own.
A: to – B: whose – C: equal – D: own

34. The plane leaves Hanoi at 12 o'clock and must reach Paris about 11 hours later.
A: leaves – B: at – C: must – D: later

35. It starts to play the other side of the tape, even the first side has not
A B C D
finished.

36. Every student have a chance to take the examination again and again.
A B C D

37. Politicians should recognize the fact people will not tolerate
A B C
unemployment indefinitely.
D

38. A person who stays at home all the time soon gets fed up of everything.
A B C D

39. Some customers always smell the fishes to make sure that they are fresh.
A B C D

40. It's no good to have a piano if nobody can play it.
A B C D

Chọn nhóm từ/ mệnh đề tốt nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau:

41. .... to work if you are tired.
A. It's no good trying
B. You need to trying
C. There's no good trying
D. You are trying to

42. The teacher wanted to know ....my homework.
A. if I had done my homework.
B. Whether had I done my homework
C. C. if I will do my homework
D. did you do your homework?

43. She insists ....
A. that you stay tonight.
B. you to stay tonight.
C. for your staying tonight.
D. please stay tonight..

44. .... that you could not come to the party.
A. That was a pity
B. I was pity
C. A pity was it
D. It was a pity

45. It seems strange ....
A. having nobody to talk to.
B. to have nobody to talk to
C. to talk to nobody.
D. having to talk to nobody.

46. My examination results were .....
A. just like I expected.
B. just as I expected.
C. like just I expected.
D. like as I expected.

47. ....come if you don't want to.

A. You mustn't | C. Mustnt' you.

B. You needn't | D. Needn't you

48. .... understand what he was saying.

A. Everybody couldn't | C. Nobody could

B. Nobody couldn't | D. Anybody could

49. He tore up my photo, ...

A. that upset me. | C. which upset me.

B.. that made me upset. | D. what made me upset.

50. It is .... responsible for the organization.

A. I who is | C. I am

B. I who are | D. I who am

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Last Saturday morning Bertie (51) _____ in front of the television set having a late breakfast when he heard that a typhoon (52) _____ number three had just (53) _____. The special report (54) _____ the television (55) _____ that the typhoon was (56) _____ directly for Hong Kong and it (57) _____ to pass through the colony within the next few hours. The report also urged viewers to take (58) _____ against the typhoon (59) _____ delay and to stay indoors (50) _____ it was absolutely necessary to go out.

Bertie was all (61) _____ at home as his parents and elder brother had not (62) _____ come back from work. He (63) _____ finished the rest of his breakfast. Then he (64) _____ in his mother's potted plants from the verandah, (65) _____ all the windows and put tape on them. Fortunately, there was plenty to (66) _____ in the house so (67) _____ was not necessary for Bertie to go out to buy (68) _____ food for his family so after he had done everything that needed to be done, he went back to his (69) _____ in front of the television and (70) _____ for his parents and brother to return.

51. A sat B sit C was sitting D has been sitting

52. A symbol B ball C signal D announcement

53. A happened B been hoisted C been posted D been put on
54. A in B on C at D of
55. A said B told C spoke D heard
56. A coming B heading C blowing D going
57. A was hoped B appeared C was expected D observed
58. A readiness B preparations C precautions D plans
59. A without B from C no D before
60. A when B unless C if D besides
61. A lonely B alone C only one D one
62. A yet B still C already D now
63. A happily B greedily C quietly D quickly
64. A put B hung C took D received
65. A closed B opened C fixed D repaired
66. A drink B eat C take D have
67. A he B there C it D that
68. A some B any C many D other
69. A seat B sit C chair D table
70. A looked B waited C phoned D prayed

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 71-75

Can you imagine a world without words? The main way that we communicate with each other is by using words. We can communicate either by speaking and listening or by writing and reading. With words, we can give and receive information, ideas, orders and instructions.

People have used writing to communicate for about 7000 years. At first, they used to draw simple pictures to represent objects, such as people and animals. Then people started to put pictures together to represent something more difficult, like a sentence.

The next step in the development of writing was to use symbols, or signs. These symbols represented the sounds of words and not their meanings.

Finally, the alphabet from which modern English comes was invented in about 1500 BC. The people who invented the alphabet used a set of symbols to represent the sound "o". This symbol is still used to the same sound today. Many languages are written with letters of an alphabet, including Vietnamese.

71. People communicate with each other using ......
A. information B. words C. instructions D. books

72. The first kind of writing used simple .....
A. pictures B. animals C. people D. objects

73. A later form of writing used symbols to represent ....
A. meanings B. words C. sounds D. pictures

74. An alphabet is a set of letters that represent the different sounds of a ....
A. language B. word C. symbol D. letter

75. What is the most suitable title for this article?
A. listening and speaking B. alphabets and their meaning
C. writing and reading D. words and writing

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 76-80

In 776 B.C. the first Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greeks' chief god, Zeus. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing, and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. The Greeks greatly honored their winners by placing olive wreaths placed on the winners' heads and sang poems about their victories. Originally, Greeks considered the Olympic Games as games of friendship. Any wars which were happening were stopped to allow the games to take place.

The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculate time in four-years cycles (periods) which were called "Olympiads" starting from 776 B.C.

76. Which of the following is not true?
A. Winners placed olive wreaths on their own heads.
B. The games were held in Greece every four years.
C. Wars were stopped so that people could participate in the games.
D. People sang poems to glorify the winners' deeds.

77. Why were the Olympic Games held?
A. to stop wars B. to honour Zeus
C. to crown the best athletes
D. to sing songs about the winners' victories.

78. Approximately how many years ago did these games begin?
A. 776 years B. 1. 205 years
C. 2.770 years D. 2. 277 years

79. Which of the following contests was NOT mentioned?
A. discus throwing B. boxing C. skating D. running

80. What conclusion can we draw about the ancient Greeks?
A. They liked to fight.
B. They were very athletic.
C. They liked a lot of ceremonies.
D. They couldn't count. so they used "Olympiads" for calendars.

ĐỀ 17

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. hell***o*** B. l***o***se C. ***o***nly D. wh***o***le
2. A. strike***s*** B. cigarette***s*** C. crop***s*** D. fertilizer***s***
3. A. al***th***ough B. ***th***ought C. ***th***eme D. mon***th***

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. beaten B. loser C. mountain D. combine
5. A. opposite B. position C. majority D. opinion

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. The boy made his father .... him a new bag.
A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. buys

7. This is .... to the shirt you bought me two weeks ago..
A. similar B. similarly C. similarity D. same

8. It .... me only five minutes to get to school
A. cost B. took C. brought D. spent

9. This is a .... flight so please be prepared.
A. stopping B. stopped C. non-stop D. stopover

10. How much do you .... Tam?
A. measure B. weight C. heavy D. weigh

11. Is it possible for us to .... to the cinema without him?
A. reach B. come C. arrive D. go

12. I want you to .... your best clothes tonight for the party.
A. wore B. dress C. put on D. hung up.

13. The .... of the film cost nearly 1 million dollars.
A. produce B. production C. product D. producing

14. Prices of many things increase .... the increase of petrol price.
A. thanks to B. due to C. thank to D. so

15. The doctor asked his patient to .... down the coach.
A. lay B. sit C. lie D. come

16. The children won't go to bed until their parents have .... so.
A. gone B. been C. done D. prepared

17. I can do nothing to stop them from being ....
A. excitement B. exciting C. excited D. excite

18. These trousers don't .... They are much too big for the child
A. suit B. pass C. fit D. match

19. The Storm No. 7 .... a lot of damage to our country.
A. made B. caused C. left D. created

20. I'm feeling really .... I must go to bed now..
A. asleep B. sleeping C. sleep D. sleepy

21. I felt very .... when talking to such a bad guy.
A. easy B. eased C. uneased D. easily

22. We have spoken to everybody .... from Rodney.
A. instead B. except C. but D. apart.

23. If only I ,............... play the guitar as well as you!
A. would B. should C. could D. might

24. The party, ... I was the guest of honour, was extremely enjoyable.
A. by which B. at which C. for which D. to which

25. That afternoon Joe Cole was the most popular player .... the field.
A. on B with C. among D. for

26. . ... I asked him for the money he owes me, he ran away
A. Whatever B. However C. Whenever D. Wherever

27. These are my newspaper, and those are ....
A. their B. their's C. they's D. theirs

28. The ball sped .... the goal-posts.

A. among B. between C. inside D. next

29. Of course I'm a Christian ..... expect everyone who works here to be a Christian too.

A. since B. then C. and D. but

30. He passed the examination .... his laziness.

A. because of B. because C. in spite of D. instead of

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

31. Last year there were so many apples that we had to give the half of
A B C
them away.
D

32. Hardly we had arrived that we had to leave the meeting room again.
A B C D

33. These people have no money hence they cannot afford proper
A B C D
medical care.

34. After leaving school, they suddenly discovered how difficult is it to
A B C D
find a job.

35. We were traveling at about two hundreds kilometers per hour.
A B C D

36. We wish to apologize to local residents for any inconveniences caused.
A B C D

37. If you need someone helping you, I shall be free all day tomorrow.
A B C D

38. The size of our population does not prevent us to take part in the
A B C D
competition.

39. In spite of the drive didn't stop, we managed to get the number of the car.
A B C D

40. The men ordered us to get out of the car. We did it immediately.
A B C D

Chọn nhóm từ/ mệnh đề tốt nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau:

41. We had a meeting .... was completely unclear.
    A. the purpose of whose. C. which purpose
    B. the purpose of which D. of which the purpose.
42. The players are said ....
    A. fixing the match result. C. match result fixed
    B. to fix the match result. D. fix the match result.
43. If you sent the letter yesterday, ...
    A. it will reach me tomorrow. C. it reaches me tomorrow.
    B. It would reach me tomorrow. D. it will have reached me tomorrow.
44. He asked me ....
    A. who was I C. who are you.
    B. who I was. D. who you are.
45. Only after you finish the job, ...
    A. he will pay you. C. will he pay you.
    B. he pays you. D. you will be paid.
46. We will do well in the exam, ...
    A. as long as we aren't careless.
    B. provided are we careful
    C. on condition we aren't are less.
    D. unless we aren't careful.
47. He admitted that .....
    A. he has taking the money. C. he had the money taken.
    B. He has the money taken.. D. he had taken the money.
48. It is important that ....
    A. an exact record be kept. C. to keep an exact record.
    B. keeping en exact record. D. an exact record kept.
49. It is worth ....?
    A. to read this book C. this book read
    B. it to read this book D. for me to read this book
50. The building .... will be torn down next month.
    A. where locates his office. C. locating his office.
    B. in where his office is located. D. where his office is locatd.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn thư sau.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Last Sunday afternoon I bought a tape-recorder at the Top Value Department Store in Causeway Bay. After I had (51) _____ for the tape-recorder, the salesman went to the stock room and came (52) _____ a moment later with a wrapped parcel which he said (53) _____ the tape-recorder I had purchased. As soon as I had been (54) _____ the parcel and my receipt, I left the department store and returned (55) _____.

When I got home, I unwrapped the parcel. You can (56) _____ how surprised I was (57) _____ that the tape-recorder in the parcel was not the one I had purchased. I fact, it was a much (58) _____ model. Moreover, when I plugged the tape-recorder in, I (59) _____ that it did not even (60) _____ properly.

I immediately took the tape-recorder back to the department store to ask them to (61) _____ it for the model I had originally purchased but when I (62) _____ the salesman the tape-recorder and my receipt, he only pointed to a (63) _____ on the wall that read "Goods Purchased Are Not (64) _____".

I think it is unreasonable (65) _____ the Top Value Department Store to (66) _____ to give me (67) _____ the tape-recorder that I originally purchased or a full (68) _____ of my money since it was they who made the (69) _____ and not I and since I have a receipt to prove it. I would, therefore, be very (70) _____ if you would help me.

51. A given money B bought C paid D cashed
52. A forth B on C off D back
53. A holding B consisted C contained D included
54. A sent B given C received D got
55. A back B home C house D store
56. A think B imagine C know D consider
57. A to see B seeing C seen D saw
58. A cheaper B lower C simple D common
59. A knew B found C thought D decided

60. A work B move C walk D sound
61. A exchange B change C convert D return
62. A produced B gave back C returned D showed
63. A sign B symbol C flag D advertisement
64. A converted B back C returnable D changed
65. A that B for C since D so
66. A refuse B refrain C stop D ask
67. A both B either C neither D also
68. A exchange B refund C paid back D amount
69. A false B problem C mistake D wrong
70. A grateful B feeling C appreciated D excited

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 71-75

In 1920, after some thirty-nine years of problems with disease, high costs, and politics, the Panama Canal was officially opened, finally linking the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans by allowing ships to pass through the fifty-mile canal zone instead of traveling some seven thousand miles around Cape Horn. It takes a ship approximately eight hours to complete the trip through the canal and costs an average of fifteen thousand dollars, one-tenth of what it would cost an average ship to go around Cape Horn. More than fifteen thousand ships pass through its locks each year.

The French initiated the project but sold their rights to the United States. The latter will control it until the end of the twentieth century when Panama takes over its duty.

71. Who currently controls the Panama Canal?
A. France B. United States C. Panama D. Canal Zone

72. In approximately what year will a different government take control of the Panama canal?
A. 2000 B. 2100 C. 3001 D. 2999

73. On the average, how much would it cost a ship to travel around Cape Horn?
A. $ 1,500 B. $15,000 C. $150,000 D. $ 1,500,000

74. In what year was the construction work probably begun on the canal ?
A. 1881 B. 1920 C. 1939 D. 1999

75. What can be inferred from this reading?

A. This is a costly project which should be re-evaluated.
B. Despite all the problems involved, the project is beneficial.
C. Many captains prefer to sail around Cape Horn because it is less expensive.
D. Due to all the problems, three governments have had to control the canal over the year.

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 76-80

IS WINNING EVERYTHING? Ask kids and the answer is probably "No". Ask the adults and the answer is probably "Yes". And it is adults who control sports for young people - with terrible results for many kids.

Twenty millions of children between the ages of eight and sixteen play organized sports outside of school. Their experiences are sometimes very bad. Why? Because of the adults, often their parents, who watch the games.

Children's sports are organized like professional sports Children play baseball and football. They wear all the equipment that professional athletes wear. They have uniforms and umpires and referees and leagues. They have games. And many people come to watch their games, especially the families of the players.

Because the children's games are like adults, professional games, their parents want adult professional competition. When a child drops a ball, his father becomes angry. When a child doesn't run fast, his mother might shout , "Run faster! Run faster!"

And the child? With an angry father and a shouting mother, this is not a happy time. Unhappy and nervous, the child wants to stop playing. The game is not fun now. But he or she can't stop, because the competition is not finished.

76. How are the children's sports organized ?

A. They are easier.
B. They are for children only.
C. They are the same as adults'.
D. They are not competitive.

77. Why do some children become unhappy playing sports.
A. Because they often lose.
B. Because they play worse than adults.
C. Not all of them can play.
D. The adults watch them play.

78. What do parents want from children players?
A. Win the game
B. Not to drop the ball.
C. Run faster.
D. Play a lot more.

79. The children will play better if ..
A. the sport is easy.
B. their parents encourage them.
C. they have uniforms to wear.
D. they can play for fun.

80. What is the most important idea in the text?
A. Winning is everything.
B. Winning is more important to parents than to children .
C. Winning is important to parents.
D. Winning is important to both children and parents

ĐỀ 18

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. m*a*jor B. w*a*stes C. st*a*cks D. irrig*a*tion
2. A. sh*a*ll B. h*a*ll C. b*a*ll D. t*a*ll
3. A. bound B. sound C. count D. country

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. refund B. damage C. appear D. entire
5. A. incentive B. impression C. photograph D. advantage

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. If the machine is not properly operated, it may .... down.
A. break B. broken C. breaking D. broke

7. The men here are very handsome, but I .... you. Please come!
A. remember B. miss C. see D. look

8. You've unnecessarily mentioned the issue. We've all been .... with it.
A. fame B. familiarity C. familiarly D. familiar

9. Peter goes to the window and .... down. There's a Mercedes waiting for him.
A. looks B. sees C. views D. turns

10. This is my ex-wife. We got .... two yeas ago.
A. divorced B. divorce C. divorcing D. divorces

11. He drove so carelessly that he was sure to .... an accident.
A. meet B. cause C. see D. make

12. When the police arrived, all the money in the bank had ....
A. run B. disappeared C. stolen D. lost

13. By the .... you arrived, I had been talking for three hours non-stop.
A. way B. time C. hour D. minute

14. Look at the crowd. I .... what they are waiting for
A. don't know B. interested C. see D. wonder

15. Fred is going to .... us in front of the theater, isn't he?
A. visit B. wait C. expect D. meet

16. It is my great .... to meet you here.
A. pleased B. pleasure C. please D. pleasing

17. A sudden noise from the streets .... me out of my dream.
A. made B. brought C. drove D. called

18. *Harry Potter* has been.... in the U.S and many other countries around the world.
A. showing B. shown C. show D. showed

19. When she left school last year, she went .... into the drama college.
A. right B. straight C. straightly D. rightly

20. My uncle's office is on ....
A. third floor B. floor three C. three's floor D. the third floor

21. Jaywalking is an offence .... when an accident does not happen.
A. if B. until C. even D. specially

22. You may submit .... more than two black and white or colour photos to this address.
A. any B. not C. some D. no

23. The library is open .... all members of the public.
A. to B. for C. with D. wide

24. Apart .... that, her main function is to receive phone calls and report to the boss.

A. for B. from C. of D. besides

25. Many people still .... to believe that smoking is harmful.

A. deny B. refuse C. stop D. not

26. Books can only be renewed if they are not required by .... readers.

A. another B. other C. some D. any

27. This is the book that I want you to read ....

A. all B. through C. across C. quick

28. There are so many people in the street that the police couldn't do ....

A. anything B. everything C. nothing D. most things

29. All the men but one .... present last night.

A. was B. were C. is D. are

30. Quang and Nga are getting married, ... not having very much money

A. in spite B. however C. but D. despite

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

31. When she arrives, she will be wearing a blue jeans so that you can recognize her.

A B C D

32. As we all know that there are people in the world who cannot read or write.

A B C D

33. At last I would like to end my talk with some suggestions for further reading.

A B C D

34. I want to buy some dark brown shoes to match with my new handbag.

A B C D

35. I was sure that she had recognized me and so I must talk to her.

A B C D

36. Needless to say that many people have complained about the new legislation.

A B C D

37. We should focus our attention on the roads where accidents had
A B C D
already happened.

38. As soon as he saw what she did, he told the bus driver to stop.
A B C D

39. Most of viewers are children and it is them who are exposed to violence.
A B C D

40. There was little point to take the car back to the same garage.
A B C D

Chọn nhóm từ/ mệnh đề tốt nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau:

41. We decided that ....
A. the wall be painted white.
B. the all whitely painted.
C. the wall should be painted white.
D. someone paint the all white.

42. Tam looked as if ....
A. a ghost did he see.
B. a ghost he had seen
C. he had seen a ghost.
D. he has seen a ghost.

43. Even people .... weren't be able to get into the theatre.
A. having tickets.
B. who have tickets.
C. who had tickets.
D. to have ticket.

44. We recommend that ....
A. you both go home.
B. go home both you.
C. you both going home.
D. you should go home both.

45. As soon as .... the crowds rushed in.
A. opened the gates.
B. the gates opened.
C. the gates would open.
D. did the gates open.

46. Hardly .... when I felt a pain in by head.
A. did I start work.
B. I started work.
C. the work started.
D. had I started work.

47. .... isn't obvious.
A. That route would be best
B. Which route would be best.
C. The best route would be.
D. The best route should be.

48. I was surprised at ....
A. how it was cold.
B. how cold was it.
C. how cold it was.
D. how was it cold.

49. We would go out if ....

A. it were sunny. C. it will be sunny.

B. we are free. D. we will have time.

50. .... people start shouting and cheering for one side or the other.

A. Soon the game begins. C. Beginning the game.

B. If the game begin. D. As soon as the game begins.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ/cụm từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Yesterday was a bad day for Albert. (51) _____ seemed to go right for him. First of all, he woke up (52) _____ for school. That was unusual for Albert because he always (53) _____ his alarm clock for 6:30 before going to bed (54) _____ night and have always (55) _____ up as soon as the alarm goes (56) _____ in the morning but this morning Albert (57) _____ even hear the alarm. In fact, he probably (58) _____ up until eight o'clock or even (59) _____ if his mother hadn't got up (60) _____ if Albert had left for school yet. She was (61) _____ to find him still in (62) _____ and shook him hard (63) _____ he got out of bed.

When Albert finally (64) _____ school, the second lesson had already begun and the class (65) _____ a test. As soon as Albert (66) _____ his seat and looked at the test paper, he wished that he (67) _____ to school after that. He couldn't answer even one (68) _____ on the test paper (69) _____ he had completely (70) _____ to study for the test the night before.

51. A Nothing B Something C Everything D Most things

52. A lately B late C earlier D early

53. A puts B sets C turns D adjusts

54. A for B in C at D on

55. A got B is getting C has got D gets

56. A up B on C off D out

57. A hardly B won't C hadn't D didn't

58. A won't have woken B didn't wake

C wouldn't have woken D won't wake

59. A latter B late C later D after
60. A to see B to watch C to look D to observe
61. A unexpected B surprised C frightened D sad
62. A bed B blanket C home D floor
63. A that B until C when D because
64. A reached B went C arrived D got
65. A was having B had C is having D has
66. A sat B had C took D arrived
67. A wouldn't go B won't go C didn't go D hadn't gone
68. A word B reply C question D sentence
69. A because of B despite C although D as
70. A ignored B forgotten C remembered D missed

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 71-75.

Thousands of people from all over the world say that they have seen a UFO, or Unidentified Flying Object. Scientists are not sure whether these people are telling the truth or not because there is little proof. But different people do often describe similar accounts. For this reason, scientists have divided UFO reports into three categories.

The first is called a close encounter of the first kind. This is when people are close enough to describe the shape of the UFO from about 150 meters away. A close encounter of the second kind is similar to the first one, but the UFO is much close. It also includes physical proof of the UFO. For example, a burnt area of field or road, or damaged trees. If the people who saw the UFO have strange burns or marks on their skin, this is also considered proof of a close encounter of the second kind.

Two British workers claim to have had a close encounter of the second kind. They were driving to work one morning when a large, black cigar-shaped UFO came towards them. It then stopped in front of their car. The car engine suddenly stopped, and all the car's lights went off. After a few minutes, the UFO went back up into the air and moved slowly away. Both men were so upset by the encounter that they couldn't eat properly and suffered from headaches for days afterwards.

Close encounters of the third kind, however, are the strangest ones. This is when human beings actually see or meet the aliens from a UFO. In some cases, these meetings involve just humans and aliens looking at and watching each other. In others, people say that they actually went inside the aliens' UFO.

71. It is difficult to explain UFOs because ......
A. people have all had different experience.
B. scientists do not always tell the truth.

C. very little proof of UFO encounter exists.
D. we know that UFOs don't really exist.

72. A close encounter of the first kind is when a person is close enough to ....

A. See a UFO.	C. meet an alien.
B. Touch a UFO.	D. talk to an alien.

73. Which of the following would be classed as an encounter of the second kind?

A. Going inside the alien's spacecraft.
B. Meeting and talking to aliens.
C. Being close enough to describe the shape of the UFO.
D. Burns marks on people and the ground .

74. What happened when the British workers saw a UFO?

A. They suddenly got bad headache.
B. The UFO took them up into the air.
C. Their car lights suddenly went off.
D. The UFO's engine stopped.

75. Which encounter involves the most contact between humans and a UFO?

A. A close encounter
B. A close encounter of the first kind.
C. A close encounter of the third kind
D. A close encounter of the second kind.

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 76-80

What makes a chicken happy? "I don't know," admits Ari van Tienhoven, an animal physiologist at Cornell University. "If you are talking about individual chicken, egg production is a good indicator." It seems that chicken show that they are unhappy by laying fewer eggs.

This research may not be interesting to you, but it's very interesting to chicken farmers and also to some animal lovers, who believe that chickens should not be in cages, but should be outside, moving freely about.

Van Tienhoven says that free chickens get into trouble with other animals, get sick easily, and have difficulty in very cold weather. "Is that happiness?" van Tienhoven asks. Even chicken on he floor in buildings have difficulties with illness and hunger. "Of course, birds in cage look miserable."

76. Who is Ari van Tienhoven?

A. a farmer.
B. a graduate student
C. a scientist.
D. an animal lover.

77. How do chickens show they are unhappy.
A. They sleep too much.
B. They get into trouble.
C. They lay fewer egg.
C. They run around freely.

78. What group is interested in happy chickens?
A. Cornell University students. B. animal lovers.
C. cage makers. D. farmers

79. Why are free-moving chicken unhappy?
A. They get sick easily.
B. They run away.
C. They don't lay many eggs.
D. They look miserable.

80. According to this article which chickens are better for egg business?
A. happy chickens.
B. unhappy chickens
C. free-moving chickens
D. cage chickens.

ĐỀ 19

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. h***ear*** B. n***ear*** C. b***eer*** D. h***air***
2. A. s***ou***th B. br***ow***n C. s***ou***p D. h***ou***se
3. A. me***ch***anic B. ***ch***emistry C. ***ch***arge D. ***c***ampus

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. reject B. holy C. result D. invite
5. A. possibility B. complementary C. unpredictable D. documentation

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. ______ that reason, I don't agree with you.
A. Because B. Owing to C. Due to D. For

7. We fell over some pieces of wood ______ lying around.
A. leave B. leaves C. leaving D. left

8. My father had the telephone ______ out of his office.
A. take B. taking C. taken D. to take

9. There is only one student in the classroom ______ his lesson.
A. prepared B. to prepare C. preparation D. preparing

10. I wish our teacher ______ our problems a little better.
A. understand B. understands C. understood D. will understand

11. They all laughed because the film was very ______
A. amuse B. amusing C. amused D. amusement

12. The girl weeps whenever she ______ such a story.
A. hears B. had heard C. will hear D. heard

13. The entrance examination ______ in July.
A. begin B. has begun C. begins D. shall begin

14. I wish I ______ him, but I don't.
A. am liking B. like C. liked D. was liking

15. Pat would rather ______ early than late.
A. arrival B. arriving C. arrive D. arrived

16. We saw a man ______ in the street yesterday.
A. staggered B. staggering C. to stagger D. staggers

17. I want this exercise ______ in ink.
A. write B. to write C. writing D. written

18. It's no good ______ your father about your failure.
A. to tell B. tell C. telling D. told

19. The teacher speaks slowly ______ the pupils may understand him.
A. because B. in order to C. so that D. or

20. The students refused ______ to school in the afternoon.
A. returning B. to return C. to be returned D. return

21. When I was ten, I ______ watch most TV programmes if I asked my parents first.
A. might B. may C. can D. could

22. That car ______ several times this year
A. was repaired B. repaired
C. has repaired D. had been repaired

23. I didn't want to meet Paul, ______ when he had entered the room I left.
A. because B. as C. so D. and

24. Stop. ______ you see that notice?
A. Did B. Don't C. Won't D. Will

25. He ______ for the money since last Friday.
A. was waiting B. has been waiting
C. waited D. waits

26. Dick ______ in London when I saw him last.
A. was working B. is working
C. has worked D. has been working

27. Had I known she was sick, I ______ her..
A. visited B. had visited
C. would have visited D. would visit

28. You will become ill ______ you stop working so hard.
A. until B. when C. unless D. if

29. Take the number 7 bus and get ______ at Forest Road.
A. up B. down C. outside D. off

30. John swims very well and ______ does his brother.
A. also B. even C. so D. too

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

31. The problems that tenses present to the learners of English are quite
A B C
many.
D

32. The government wishes to raise up the standard of football in our
A B C
country.
D

33. I suppose you are all asking yourself where we are going to take you.
A B C D

34. I wish you had reminded me of sending him a birthday card.
A B C D

35. The meeting of trade ministers in Hanoi is mentioned about in today's
A B C D
newspaper.

36. During the exam, I saw one of the students to pass a piece of paper
A B C
to another one.
D

37. On Valentine's Day some Japanese girls spend almost half their salary
A B C
for chocolate.
D

38. All of the rooms were provided with whiteboards but only one of them
A B C
has an OHP.
D

39. The second paragraph explains that how students can benefit from
A B C D
using a computer.

40. Adults programs should be shown late at night when most of the
A B C
children are in bed.
D

Chọn nhóm từ/ mệnh đề tốt nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau:

41. The streets are crowded with a population .... in learning.
A. who have no interest C. which have no interest.
B. not interested . D. that are not interest.

42. The news .... gravely ill came as a terrible shock.
A. of Sharon had been C. that had Sharon been
B. that Sharon had been D. of Sharon was

43. Here, in fine weather, ...
A. can see hundreds of people. C. sees hundreds of people.
B. hundreds of people can see. D. can be seen hundreds of people.

44. It is likely ....
A. that oil price will increase. C. what oil price will increase.
B. increasing in oil price. D. if oil prices will increase.

45. He is the player ....last month.
A. whom was caught C. who is caught
B. whose manager was caught D. the manager of who was caught.

46. .... she was more a dancer than a singer.
A. When still young. C. She was young.
B. Was still young. D. Younger still

47. ...., Mercury is always seen near the sun.
A. When the nearest planet to the sun.
B. To the sun being the nearest planet.
C. As the nearest planet to the sun.
D. If being near the sun.

48. He was a quiet boy who spoke little ……
A. and thought a lot. C. but a lot thought.
B. but a lot thought. D. but thought a lot.

49. ………………… is the cost of this laptop.
A. What we are interested C. Interestingly for us
B. That we are interested D. Which interested in us

50. He tiptoed into the room……...
A. so not to wake his wife C. so as his wife won't wake up.
B. not to wake his wife. D. so as not to wake his wife.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn thư sau.

Dear Fred,

I am very (51) _____ that I was unable to (52) _____ your birthday party last Saturday afternoon. I had been looking (53) _____ to your party for weeks and I would (54) _____ have gone to it if I had not (55) _____ a terrible (56) _____ on the evening before the party. When I woke up late Saturday morning, I felt weak all (57) _____. I didn't even have enough (58) _____ to get out of (59) _____ by myself. Around 11 a.m. mother came to my room to see (60) _____ I hadn't come out for breakfast yet. When she sew how pale my face looked, she was very (61) _____. She immediately went to the bathroom, got a thermometer from the medicine-chest and came back and (62) _____ my temperature. When she found that I was (63) _____ a temperature of $40^{o}C$, she immediately (64) _____ the family doctor. After the doctor had seen me and given me an injection and some medicine, he (65) _____ me to stay in bed for the next few days and so (66) _____ I very much wanted to (67) _____ your birthday with you, I could not.

I hope that you and all your guests (68) _____ yourselves at the party. I'll visit you as soon as I'm (69) _____ and about again.

Yours (70) _____,

51. A hopeless B annoyed C apologize D sorry
52. A take part B participate C attend D celebrate
53. A up B hopeful C around D forward

54. A also B like C definitely D at once
55. A caught B received C come across D attacked by
56. A cold B heat C coldness D hotness
57. A about B around C over D through
58. A strength B spirit C ability D power
59. A floor B seat C bed D blanket
60. A how B that C why D since
61. A shocking B angry C upset D worry
62. A asked B took C tested D measured
63. A enjoying B running C suffering D heating
64. A called on B invited C sent for D requested
65. A made B called C informed D advised
66. A in spite of B since C even if D although
67. A join B celebrate C attend D have
68. A played B interested C liked D enjoyed
69. A on B in C well D up
70. A truly B friend C sincerely D faithfully

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 71-75

Toast is less flattening than bread. Toast has all the same calories as bread. Many diet plans call for a slice of dry toast with a meal. This slice of toast has the same 60 to 70 calories that a slice of bread has. Toasting removes only moisture. So if you are watching calories, eat your bread plain or toasted as you like it. Just don't add butter and jam.

Coffee or a cold shower can sober up a drunk. In fact these and other activities don't. A cold shower is useless. A full meal does no good. Food can slow down the speed that alcohol goes into the blood, but only if you eat and drink at the same time. Coffee can make a tipsy person seem more alert because of the caffeine, but the strongest coffee will not return his reflexes or sense of judgment. Two cups of coffee don't change a drinker into a safe driver.

Drunkenness is caused by a lot of alcohol in the blood. You can do a little or nothing to make a person less drunk. So if you have a drunk that you want to sober up, drive him home and tell him to sleep for eight hours.

71. When do a person eat dry toast?

A. When they are very hungry.

B. When they are on a diet.

C. When they are too fat.

D. When they are having dinner.

72. What is the best help for a drunk person?

A. Two cups of coffee.

B. Eight hours of sleep.

C. A cold shower.

D. A glass of lemonade.

73. Eating food while you are drinking a lot ....

A. will make you more alert and give you better judgment.

B. will slow down the speed that alcohol enters your blood.

C. will make you feel drunk more quickly.

D. will help make you not get drunk.

74. Caffeine makes a drunk person ....

A. have faster reflexes.

B. use better judgment.

C. seem more alert.

D. become well fast.

75. What's the main idea in the second text?

A. The best cure for drunkenness is sleep.

B. The best cure for drunkenness is food.

C. The best cure for drunkenness is coffee and a cold shower.

D. The best cure for drunkenness is a big meal.

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 76-80

We all want the best for our children: the best clothes and toys, the best schools, the best friends, the best life possible. As parents, we watch our kids' homework and the games they play, and we are careful to watch for alcohol, drugs, or violence in their lives.

When we hear a car crash we make sure that our kids are not hurt. But we do not take them into the street to see the glass and the blood and the people hurt in the accident. So why do we let our children watch the TV shows that they choose.

There are excellent programs on television for children. These programs are made for children , with valuable lessons for children about good and bad things, and about positive and negative actions.

There are also terrible , upsetting programs on TV that are not made for children . These shows are made with violence, sex, or horror as the main subject. And now, because of VCRs, we can also bring movies like " Jaws" or " Hallowen'en" home from video store to show on television.

Children who watch television everyday on TV will begin to think that violence is normal. And one day, these children will become violent, too. Parents must be careful. What children watch on TV will change the way they think about the world. Their television education should be a valuable and positive education.

76. We don't want our children to see car crashes because ...
    A. they may be very frightened.
    B. the children cry when they see them.
    C. they can cause accidents later.
    D. children are afraid of blood.

77. What does the writer say about good television programs?
    A. They are good for children.
    B. They are all about good things.
    C. They are made only for children.
    D. Children like to watch them a lot.

78. What happens to children who watch violence on television?
    A. They like watching a lot.
    B. They ask their parents to buy violent tapes.
    C. They will become violent some day.
    D. They don't watch other programs any more.

79. The most important idea in the text is ...
    A. The writer thinks too much TV is bad for the kids.
    B. It is the fact that too much TV is bad for the kids.
    C. It is the fact that TV is not bad for the kids.
    D. We all want the best for our children.

80. What kind of education can children get from TV.
    A. negative B. positive
    C. positive and valuable D. negative and valuable.

ĐỀ 20

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. mea*s*ure B. plea*s*e C. hi*s* D. di*s*ease
2. A. *ch*in B. *ch*aos C. *ch*ild D. *ch*arge
3. A. c*a*ndy B. s*a*ndy C. m*a*ny D. h*a*ndy

Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

4. A. rescue B. matter C. delete D. journey
5. A. sensitive B. assurance C. vertical D. compliment

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Chọn từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau đây.

6. He said, "You ought .... that library book back to the library"
A. take B. taking C. to take D. to be taken
7. If ever the child ...., the mother would run to it.
A. cries B. will cry C. would cry D. cried
8. "Don't cook a meal for me," he said. "I've already ...."
A. eat B. eaten C. eating D. been eaten
9. He couldn't go far because he was afraid of ....
A. flight B. be flying C. flying D. fly
10. I would not have gone away if you ....
A. came B. coming C. will come D. had come
11. Sandra wrote .... the address and hurried to the post office.
A. fast B. fastly C. quickly D. quick
12. The operation .... 5 hours.
A. got B. took C. cost D. paid
13. He had to leave his family .... when he went to work abroad.
A. back B behind C. backs D. behinds
14. I saw a thief take Peter's wallet so I ran .... him.
A. into B. after C. over D. near
15. You can only master a skill by .... it a lot.
A. practising B. practice C. practical D. practically

16. Don't touch the cat. It may .... you.

A. kick B. tear C. scream D. scratch

17. You are looking very pale. Do you .... sick?

A. feel B. felling C. fell D. feeling

18. He played an active .... in politics.

A. parts B. partly C. parting D. part

19. The sailor wanted to .... to the speedboat.

A. signal B. sign C. show D. sight

20. He stood on one leg.............. against the wall, while he took off his shoe.

A. lean B. leans C. leaning D. leaned

21. I'm .... worried about Jane; she always seems to be tired.

A. as B. so C. such D. too

22. I .... do that If I were you.

A. won't B. wouldn't C. shan't D. don't

23. Surely David's not going to drive . ...he?

A. does B. will C. isn't D. is

24. "Lan is in hospital. Let's visit her. .... we?"

A. shan't B. shall C. will D. let

25. She stayed at home yesterday, but I ....

A. didn't either B. went C. did D. din't

26. He showed us the village .... he was born.

A. which B. in which C. in where D. in that

27. He said he had .... smoking but I saw him do the other day.

A. given on B. given away C. given up D. given out

28. The film I saw yesterday was very .... I went home in the middle.

A. bored B. boring C. boredom D. bore

29. .... of these two countries should I visit?

A. What B. Which C. Whether D. Who

30. All the information in that newspaper _____ updated

A. is B. are C. have D. have been

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác.

31. The school's outdoor activities are better than that of many country

A B C D

clubs.

32. It is high time that VFF addresses the problem of widespread
A B C D
football scandals.

33. It is impossible to obtain a credit card unless you do not have a
A B C D
steady income.

34. The water seems very cold at first, but after a few minutes, you get use
A B C D
to it.

35. Please let me know whether you still want to go or that you have
A B C D
changed your plans.

36. I want to return the fridge which I bought it here two weeks ago.
A B C D

37. Do you think it's normal for a child to be able to do such amazed
A B C D
things?

38. If anybody has lost a wallet, he can get it from the office.
A B C D

39. I regret informing you that we are unable to offer you a job in your
A B C D
office.

40. It's a long time since you did not come to see me and my family.
A B C D

Chọn nhóm từ/ mệnh đề tốt nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau:

41. This is the first time ....
A. I visit in the city. C. I have been visiting the city
B. I've visited to the city. D. I visited the city.

42. .... I could not have completed the course.
A. If you did not help C. Had it not been for your help
B. Unless you had not helped. D. Was it nor for your help

43. What have you been doing? You .... that job ages ago.
A. must have finished. C. should have finished.
B. would have finished. D. need to finish.

44. Could you describe exactly ....?
A. how did the accident happen?
B. what the accident had happened?

C. what the accident happened?
D. how the accident happened?

45. I asked Jack ....
A. when he had lunch. C. when do you have lunch.
B. when he did have lunch. D. when has he had lunch.

46. ...., but he decided to wait for a taxi.
A. He could walk C. He could have walked
B. Could he wait D. He can have walked

47. Do you know when ....
A. Wembly Stadium was built? C. was Wembly Stadium built?
B. Wembly Stadium got built? D. did Wembly Stadium get built?

48. It is proposed that .... next year.
A. should increase prices C. prices should increase
B. prices increase D. should prices increase

49. ...., I have never been out of my home town.
A. Strange though may it seem C. Strange though it may seem
B. May it seem strange though C. Though strange it may seem

50. No matter ...., I couldn't persuade her to come with me.
A. try hard I did. C. did I try hard.
B. how I tried hard. D. how hard I tried

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn thư sau.

Dear Martha,

(51) _____ a nice surprise it was to get a letter from you! It had been (52) _____ long since your last letter that I was beginning to wonder (53) _____ you had received any of the letters I had sent you over the past few months.

Thank goodness the summer holidays will soon be (54) _____! There is still more than a week (55) _____ before the new school term begins but I am already (56) _____ to see my teachers and classmates again and (57) _____ back into the old routine. It's not that I (58) _____ school or dislike holidays. It's just that too much of anything, (59) _____ holidays, can become boring. The first three weeks after school for the summer were really (60) _____. I went swimming with my younger brother and *sister, went to the New Territories for picnics. (61) _____ some shopping and took in five or six films to (62) _____ for the ones I had (63) _____ while I was studying for my final examinations. But by the (64) _____ week I had already gone (65) _____ that I had wanted to go and done everything that I had wanted to do and I began to feel (66) _____. I have been staying at (67) _____ and doing almost nothing since then.*

How (68) _____ you? Have you been enjoying your summer holidays? (69) _____ and tell me (70) _____ you have been up to.

51. A How B What C Why D Really
52. A so B much C very D this
53. A how B whether C since D that
54. A completed B finished C over D away
55. A left B time C from now D remains
56. A hopeful B cheerful C anxious D grateful
57. A get B jump C stay D move
58. A want B respect C love D need
59. A include B even C although D so
60. A very funny B great fun C much enjoyable D best time
61. A went B did C had D made
62. A pay B recover C make up D get back
63. A missed B lost C forgot D passed
64. A fourteenth B fortieth C fourth D final
65. A anywhere B any place C wherever D everywhere
66. A Bore B bored C boring D boredom
67. A home B house C bed D room
68. A about B for C do D have
69. A drop B come C write D see
70. A when B why C how D what

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 71-75

Michael Jackson wears two hats. One hat is the smart businessman: he makes a lot of money from things like Pepsi advertisements (fifteen million dollars in his new contract). he bought the Beatles' old songs, and he controls the media carefully. The other hat is a very strange and shy child, who loves animals and Walt Disney cartoons, and who is a genius at making music.

Michael Jackson made ***Thriller*** five years ago. It is still the biggest selling album in history. It created several hit singles, won eight Grammies, and sold thirty eight and a half million copies worldwide.

Now he has a new album, ***Bad***, and Michael will have a difficult time making the new album as successful as the old. If ***Bad*** sells only ten million copies, it will be more than almost any other record, but it may still not be a success for Michael.

In October Michael began his first solo tour in Tokyo. This year and next , Michael will see a little of the world when he performs before millions of fans. But after the tour ends, he will never tour again. " This will be Michael's last tour , his only solo tour ever," says manager Frank Dileo. Michael will go back to recording studios and movie sets to continue his work in private.

71. Why is the success of Thriller a problem for Michael Jackson?
    A. because he has so many fans.
    B. because he can't earn much money from it.
    C. because he can't make a better one.
    D. because it will be difficult for him to make a better one.
72. Where will Michael make albums in the future?
    A. outside
    B. in studios
    C. in theatres
    D. in Tokyo
73. Why Michael will never do another solo?
    A. because he's tired
    B. because he didn't earn much money from the first one.
    C. because he has made too many solo tours
    D. because he will have to go on his work in private.
74. " Michael Jackson wears two hats" means ...
    A. he has two hats at home.
    B. he wears two hats when he performs.
    C. He does two kinds of work at the same time.
    D. he earns a lot of money from advertisements.
75. Which of the following sentences is the most important idea of the text?
    A. Michael Jackson is not an easy person to understand.
    B. Michael Jackson is a better businessman than a musician.

C. Michael Jackson likes to wear hats.

D. Michael Jackson likes to travel a lot.

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu từ 76-80

When pilots first began to fly above the clouds, many years ago, the sunlights was so strong that they could not see, and some of them even got sick. So in the 1920's, a young pilot asked the Bausch and Lomb company to help. B&L made a green coloured glass that stopped some of the sunlight. Put into glasses, these immediately became the standard dark glasses for pilots. The company called them Ray-Bans, and pilots everywhere wore them.

In 1937, Bausch and Lomb developed a new glass that didn't break easily. This glass also reduced the sun's glare as well as its light. The new glasses were so good that the U.S. Air Force gave B&L a contract. After that every pilot and crew member during World War II wore Ray-Bans.

After the war, sportsmen found that Ray-Bans were useful outdoors. Soon after that, people everywhere began to wear Ray-Bans. Famous people began to wear them . like General Douglas MacArthur, writer Sam Shepad, and actors Dennis Connors and Tom Cruise (Top Gun)

The basic design has never changed, probably customers have been so satisfied. Today Ray-Bans are still popular and selling well. Bausch and Lomb say that they don't know how many pairs of dark glasses they have manufactured since the 1920's.

" Somewhere between 25 and 30 million would be a good guess", says a company vice-president"

76. Who were the first persons to wear Ray-Bans?

A. actors B. pilots C. writers D. ordinary people

77. Why did Bausch and Lomb develop Ray-Bans?

A. because the sun was too strong for pilots

B. because people were getting sick in planes.

C. because people who played sports outdoors needed them.

D. because the U.S. Air force asked them to .

78 When did Bausch and Lomb first manufacture Ray-Bans?

A. In the 1920's

B. In 1937.

C. After World War II
D. Before World War II.

79. How often has the basic design changed?
A. often B. never C. only once D. twice

80. What kinds of people wear Ray-Bans?
A. actors B. pilots C. writers D. all kinds of people

ĐỀ 21

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Câu 1-5: Hãy chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. surgeon B. agent C. engine D. regard
2. A. clean*ed* B. play*ed* C. snow*ed* D. brush*ed*
3. A. pl*ow* B. h*ow* C. c*ow* D. fl*ow*
4. A. g*i*ven B. r*i*sen C. r*i*dden D. wh*i*ten
5. A. h*o*st B. m*o*st C. c*o*st D. p*o*st

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Câu 6-10: Hãy chọn dạng đúng của từ (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. It would be .... to expect to go straight from leaving school into a managerial position.
A. real B. unrealistic C. realistic D. realistically

7. Most people tend to be rather .... when they're tired.
A. irritate B. irritated C. irritating D. irritable

8. I'm bored. I need some .... in my life.
A. excite B. excited C. excitement D. exciting

9. It's a good idea in theory, but rather ....
A. impractical B. practical C. practice D. practically

10. Ruth has gone back to college to get a teaching ....
A. qualifier B. disqualification C. disqualifier D. qualification

Câu 11-35: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

11. Jane .... just a few minutes ago.
A. left B. has left C. leaves D. had left

12. You .... mad if you think I'm going to lend you any more money.
A. should be
B. are supposed to be
C. must be
D. ought to be

13. .... during the storm.
A. They were collapsed the fence
B. The fence was collapsed
C. They collapsed the fence
D. The fence collapsed

14. I always associate ....
A. red wine
B. red wine by France
C. French red wine
D. red wine with France

15. The .... faulty.
A. equipments are
B. equipment was
C. equipments were
D. equipment were

16. "Hurry up! We're waiting for you. What's taking you so long?"
"I .... for an important phone call. Go ahead and leave without me.
A. wait B. will wait C. am waiting D. have waited

17. Fish were among the earliest forms of life. Fish .... on earth for ages and ages.
A. existed B. are existing C. exist D. have existed

18. Peter painted his bedroom black. It looks dark and dreary. He .... a different color.
A. had to choose
B. should have chosen
C. must have chosen
D. could have been choosing

19. "It .... rain this evening. Why don't you take an umbrella?"
"That's a good idea. May I borrow yours?"
A. had better B. could be C. must D. might

20. I still can't believe it! My bicycle .... last night.
A. was stolen B. was stealing C. stolen D. stole

21. A shortage of water is a problem in many parts of the world. In some areas, water .... from the ground faster than nature can replenish the supply.
A. is being taken
B. has been taking
C. is taking
D. has taken

22. I don't blame you for not .... outside in this awful weather.
A. wanting to go
B. wanting go
C. want to go
D. to want go

23. A plane with an engine on fire approached the runway. .... was frightening. There could have been a terrible accident.
A. Watch it landing
B. Watching it land
C. To watch it to land
D. Watching to land it

24. The science classes at this .... difficult.
A. schools are B. school is C. school are D. school's is

25. .... moved to that city recently.
A. A number of Vietnamese have
B. A number of Vietnamese has
C. The number of Vietnamese has
D. The number of Vietnamese have

26. "Who is eligible for the scholarship?"
"Anyone .... scholastic record is above average can apply for the scholarship."
A. who has a B. has a C. who's a D. whose

27. That book is by a famous anthropologist. It's about the people in Samoa .... for two years.
A. that she lived B. that she lived among them
C. among whom she lived D. where she lived among them

28. "Does anybody know .... on the ground?" – "Your guess is as good as mine."
A. how long this plane will be B. how long will be this plane
C. how long will this plane be D. that how long this plane will be

29. "This cake is terrible. What happened?"
"It's my grandmother's recipe, but she forgot to tell me how long .... it."
A. did I bake B. should I bake C. do I bake D. to bake

30. .... Paul brings the money for our lunch, we'll go right down to the cafeteria.
A. Since B. As soon as C. Now that D. Until

31. Hundreds of species of Hawaiian flowers have become extinct or rare .... land development and the grazing of wild goats.
A. now that B. due to C. because D. for

32. .... the salary meets my expectations, I will accept the job offer.
A. Due to B. Even if C. Provided that D. Unless

33. I like to keep the windows open at night no matter how cold it gets. My sister, ... prefers a warm bedroom with all windows tightly shut.
A. nevertheless B. consequently
C. on the other hand D. moreover

34. When I stopped talking, Sam finished my sentence for me as though he .... my mind.
A. would read B. had read C. reads D. can read

35. "I'm really sorry about what happened during the meeting. I felt I had no choice."

"It's okay. I'm sure you wouldn't have done it if you ...."

A. should have B. had to C. hadn't had to D. have to

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Câu 36-50: Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.

36. Marcy said that she knew how the procedures for doing the experiment,
A
but when we began to work in the laboratory, she found that she
B C
was mistaken.
D

37. That manufacturer is not only raising his prices but also decreasing
A B C
the production of his product as well.
D

38. This class, that is a prerequisite for microbiology, is so difficult that
A B C
I would rather drop it.
D

39. That these students have improved their grades because of their
A B C
participation in the test review class.
D

40. Many theories on conserving the purity of water has been proposed,
A B
but not one has been as widely accepted as this one.
C D

41. The only students who were required to attend the meeting were
A B C
Van, Binh, Thinh, and me.
D

42. He isn't driving to the meeting in March, and neither they are.
A B C D

43. There's a new Oriental restaurant in town, isn't it?
A B C D

44. If Rudy would have studied German in college, he would not have
A B
found the scientific terminology so difficult to understand.
C D

45. Standing among so many strangers, the frightened child
A B
began to sob uncontrollable.
C D

46. Even though she looks very young, she is twice older than
A B C
my twenty-year-old sister.
D

47. I would rather that they do not travel during the bad weather, but
A B C
they insist that they must return home today.
D

48. Patrick was very late getting home last night, and unfortunately for him,
A B
the dog barking woke everyone up.
C D

49. Ralph has called his lawyer last night to tell him about his problems,
A B
but was told that the lawyer had gone to a lecture.
C D

50. He has less friends in his classes now than he had last years.
A B C D

Câu 51-55: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

51. .... are eaten by the pigs.
A. All the apples those fall
B. All the apples that fall
C. All those fall the apples
D. All the apples fall that

52. ...., I'll ask the waiter for the bill.
A. If you finished dinner
B. If you will have finished dinner
C. If you finish dinner
D. If you have finished dinner

53. ...., I'll see if Mr. Jones is free.

A. If you wait a moment B. If you have waited a moment

C. If you will wait a moment D. If you wait for a moment

54. .... he had no intention of waiting for three hours.

A. Patient as he was B. As he was patient

C. As for he was patient D. He was patient though

55. I always keep candles in the house ....

A. in the case that there is a power cut.

B. in case there is a power cut.

C. even if there is a power cut.

D. even though there is a power cut.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 56-70: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Punctuality is a necessary habit in all public affairs of a civilized society. Without it, nothing could ever be (56).......... to a conclusion; everything would be in a state of (57).......... Only in a sparsely-populated rural community is it possible to (58).......... it. In ordinary living there can be some (59).......... of unpunctuality. The intellectual, who is working on some abstruse problem, has everything coordinated and organized for the (60).......... in hand. He is therefore forgiven, if late for a dinner party. But people are often (61).......... for unpunctuality when their only fault is cutting things (62).......... It is hard for energetic, quick-minded people to waste time, so they are often tempted to finish a job before (63).......... out to keep an appointment. If no accidents occur on the way, like punctured tyres, diversions of traffic, sudden (64).......... of fog, they will be on time. They are often more industrious, useful citizens than those who are never late. The over-punctual can be as much a (65).......... to others as the unpunctual. The guest who arrives half an hour too soon is the greatest (66).......... Some friends of my family had this irritating habit. The only thing to do was ask them to come half an hour later than the other guests.

If you are catching a train, it is always better to be comfortably early than even a (67).......... of a minute too late. Although being early may mean wasting a little time, this will be (68).......... than if you miss the train and have to wait an hour or more for the next (69)..........; and you avoid the frustration of arriving at the very moment when the train is (70).......... out of the station and being unable to get on it.

56 A. made B. brought C. come D. set
57 A. chaos B. emergency C. disorder D. turmoil
58 A. disinterest B. disregard C. disqualify D. discharge
59 A. compromise B. tolerance C. concession D. standing
60 A. substance B. stuff C. matter D. material
61 A. disapproved B. accused C. alleged D. reproached
62 A. fine B. sharp C. clearly D. off
63 A. setting B. starting C. deciding D. going
64 A. drop B. dip C. descent D. incline
65. A. effort B. challenge C. trial D. bid
66. A. inconvenience B. nuisance C. complication D. hindrance
67. A. segment B. chunk C. portion D. fraction
68. A. quicker B. faster C. worse D. less
69. A. service B. one C. catch D. turn
70. A. drawing B. drawn C. being drawn D. to draw

Câu 71-75: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

Power plants that make electricity are often built on rivers. The cool water that is used to make electricity becomes hot as it runs through the plant. Then the heated water is returned to the river. When large amounts of warm water are dumped into a river, the river itself is heated. The temperature of the water may be raised only a few degrees, yet these few degrees can change animal and plant life. Heat causes a loss of oxygen in the water. Fish no longer do well, and some kinds die. Without enough oxygen, bacteria in the river cannot break down waste matter.

To solve the problem, we have begun to change how power plants work. Some power plants use cooling towers. The hot water goes into the tower, and heat escapes from the tower into the air. Once the heat has escaped, the water flows safely into the river. Other power plants release the hot water into the river in a new way. Instead of letting it all flow into one area, they scatter it. When the water goes to many spots, no one place gets too hot. With these new methods, rivers can come back to life. But it will take time.

71. Water that is used in making electricity...
   A. flows faster.
   B. is used up.
   C. becomes hot.
   D. turns to ice.

72. Cooling towers...
   A. scatter the hot water.
   B. release heat into the air.
   C. take oxygen out of the water.
   D. are cooled by the air.

73. Why are we changing the way power plants work?
   A. They should not be near water.
   B. We think they should work faster.
   C. The warm water they dump into rivers can kill the fish.
   D. Water should not run through them.

74. Which statement does the story lead you to believe?
   A. We will have to stop building new power plants.
   B. We will have to build power plants that do not heat the water.
   C. Nobody cares about the temperatures of our rivers.
   D. The animal and plant life in our rivers may change.

75. On the whole, the story is about...
   A. how power plants make electricity.
   B. how power plants are built.
   C. why we must build new power plants.
   D. problems caused by heating cool river water.

Câu 76-80: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

In the villages of Mexico, as in some other parts of the world, shopping is a kind of game. In the fine department stores, of course, buyers pay the prices listed on the tags. But in most villages, bargaining is a dramatic game both buyers and sellers enjoy. Suppose a merchant is a

Mexican shopkeeper who sells handmade silver jewelry to tourists. Among the items of jewelry is a pair of earrings a tourist wants to buy. The merchant names a price. Immediately the tourist makes a much lower offer. The price the merchant puts on an article is not usually the price which will finally be paid. But the merchant pretends to be shocked. The tourist is told that the earrings are real silver, made by people who live in the mountains. It takes a long time to make such remarkable earrings. But at great sacrifice the merchant will let the tourist have the earrings at a lower price. The two bargain. The tourist comes up a little, the merchant comes down a little. At last they agree on what both consider to be a fair price.

While the two bargain, they speak of other things as well. The merchant may gossip about life in the village or mention interesting sights the tourist should see before leaving Mexico. The merchant's way of doing business is much older than the supermarket way. It dates back to Old World times when the town market was the only place where people could exchange news and visit with friends. Bargaining made their lives a little more colorful. In Mexico today, bargaining still makes life colorful for some merchants.

76. The way a Mexican merchant runs a business is...
   A. faster than ours.
   B. an old way.
   C. a new way.
   D. like a supermarket.

77. While it is not directly stated, the article suggests that...
   A. merchants in Mexico would rather talk than sell things.
   B. tourists do not enjoy bargaining for silver earrings.
   C. tourists should not buy anything if they don't know how to bargain.
   D. one cannot be sure of the real price of some things.

78. The town market was once the only place where...
   A. people could visit friends.
   B. people could find fine department stores.
   C. people could fight with enemies
   D. people could gossip about life.

79. Why is bargaining often carried on in the villages?
   A. It helps the people see interesting sights.

B. It helps make the people's lives more colorful.
C. It proves that jewelry can be made of silver.
D. It allows to people to play games.

80. On the whole, the article tells about...
A. tourists who go to town markets.
B. craftspeople who live in mountains.
C. how Mexicans play games with jewelry.
D. bargaining in villages in Mexico.

ĐỀ 22

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Câu 1-5: Hãy chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. look*s* B. cat*s* C. top*s* D. bag*s*
2. A. f*ea*r B. n*ea*r C. p*ea*r D. r*ea*r
3. A. pen*s* B. boot*s* C. dog*s* D. car*s*
4. A. f*ace* B. shoel*ace* C. surf*ace* D. p*ace*
5. A. f*ea*ther B. l*ea*ther C. f*ea*ture D. m*ea*sure

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Câu 6-10: Hãy chọn dạng đúng của từ (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. Please .... our letter of the 14th. We have not had a reply.
A. know B. knowledge C. acknowledge D. unknow
7. Bill was given a medal in .... of his services.
A. recognizing B. recognizance C. recognition D. recognizability
8. I'll never forget the .... I felt in that situation.
A. humiliater B. humiliating C. humiliated D. humiliation
9. I have always .... your lifestyle.
A. envious B. envied C. enviably D. enviable
10. I've known .... all my life. There have been times I couldn't even afford a loaf of bread.
A. hardening B. hardly C. hard D. hardship

Câu 11-35: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

11. It's .... disappointing.
A. very much B. very C. much D. much very

12. "When did you last hear .... Don?" "He phoned me just this morning. He's coming to Bristol next week, so we agreed .... a time and place to meet."

A. from ... on B. about ... on C. from ... with D. of ... to

13. Timson .... 13 films and I think her latest is the best.

A. made B. had made C. has made D. was making

14. I .... happy to see him, but I didn't have time.

A. will have been B. would be
C. will be D. would have been

15. "John has looked tired recently, and I've started to wonder .... his health." "You're right. And he doesn't seem to care .... the effect smoking has on him."

A. at .. for B. about ... for
C. about ... about D. at ... about

16. It's against the law to kill the black rhinoceros. They .... extinct.

A. became B. have become C. become D. are becoming

17. The phone .... constantly since Jack announced his candidacy for president this morning.

A. has been ring B. rang
C. had rung D. had been ringing

18. Tom is sitting at his desk. He's reading his chemistry text because he has a test tomorrow. He ....

A. could study B. should be studying
C. will study D. must be studying

19. ".......... you hand me that pair of scissors, please?" – "Certainly."

A. May B. Shall C. Will D. Should

20. On Friday afternoon before a three-day holiday weekend, the highways .... people on their way out of the city.

A. are crowding by B. are croweded with
C. are being crowd with D. crow by

21. Vitamin C .... by the human body. It gets into the blood stream quickly.

A. absorbs easily B. is easily absorbing
C. is easily absorbed D. absorbed easily

22. I think I hear someone .... the back window. Do you hear it too?

A. trying open B. trying to open
C. try opening D. try to open

23. The customs officer opened the suitcase .... if anything illegal was being brought into the country.

A. seeing B. for seeing C. see D. to see

24. One of the .... from Italy.

A. student is B. students are C. student are D. students is

25. Each of the reference .... available in the school library.

A. books on that list is B. books on that list are

C. book on that list is D. book on that list are

26. Dr. Sales is a person ....

A. in whom I don't have much confidence

B. in that I don't have much confidence

C. whom I don't have much confidence in him

D. I don't have much confidence

27. The missing man's family is desperately seeking anyone .... information about his activities or whereabouts.

A. has B. having C. who have D. have

28. "This restaurant is very expensive!"

"It is, but order .... want. Your birthday is a very special occasion."

A. what is it you B. what do you

C. whatever you D. whatever you do

29. "Let's go to Riverton this weekend." – "Sounds like fun. .... from here?"

A. How far is B. How far it is C. It how far is D. How far is it

30. My mouth is burning! This is .... spicy food that I don't think I can finish it.

A. such B. so C. very D. too

31. Long is one of the best players in the country. We have won all of our games .... he joined our team.

A. when B. the first time C. since D. due to

32. To power their inventions, people have made use of natural energy sources, ... coal, oil, water, and steam.

A. in addition to B. as C. and they use D. such as

33. Some fish can survive only in salt water, ... other species can live only in fresh water.

A. whereas B. unless C. if D. since

34. If you ...., I would have brought my friends over to your house this evening to watch TV, but I didn't want to bother you.

A. had studied B. studied

C. hadn't been studying D. didn't study

35. .... you, I'd think twice about that decision. It could be a bad move.
A. If I had been B. Were I C. Should I be D. If I am

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Câu 36-50: Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.

36. Writers like William Shakespeare and Edgar Allan Poe are not only
A B C
prolific but too interesting.
D

37. It was suggested that Pedro studies the material more thoroughly
A B C
before attempting to pass the exam.
D

38. The director encouraged them work in committees to plan
A B
a more effective advertising campaign for the new product.
C D

39. The doctor told Mr. Anderson that, because of his severe cramps, he
A B
should lay in bed for a few days.
C D

40. Buying clothes are often a very time-consuming practice because those
A B C
clothes that a person likes are rarely the ones that fit him or her.
D

41. The food that Mark is cooking in the kitchen is smelling delicious.
A B C D

42. The work performed by these people are not worth our paying them
A B C
any longer.
D

43. Catherine is studying law at the university, and so does John.
A B C D

44. Children enjoy telling and listening to ghosts stories, especially
A B C
on Halloween night.
D

45. We wish today was sunny so that we could spend the day in the country
A B C D
communing with nature.

46. The teacher tried to make the classes enjoyable experiences for the
A
students so they would take a greater interest in the subject.
B C D

47. Despite his smiling face, the second-place contestant is more sadder
A B C D
than the winner.

48. The professor is thinking to go to the conference on aerodynamics
A B C
next month.
D

49. He has been hoped for a raise for the last four months, but his boss is
A B
reluctant to give him one.
C D

50. The results of the test proved to Fred and me that we needed to study
A B C
harder and watch less movies on television if we wanted to receive
D
scholarships.

Câu 51-55: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

51. The ladder .... began to slip.
A. on which I was standing
B. which I was standing
C. I was standing on which
D. on which was I standing

52. ...., we'd better go there today.
A. If they haven't seen the museum
B. If they have seen the museum
C. If they didn't see the museum
D. Did they see the museum

53. ...., ring this number.
A. If you will have any difficulty in getting spare parts
B. If you should have any difficulty in getting spare parts

C. If should you have any difficulty in getting spare parts
D. Do you have any difficulty in getting spare parts

54. .... people buy them.

A. As they are expensive	B. Because they are expensive
C. For they are expensive	D. Although they are expensive

55. Bring a map ....

A. if you get lost.	B. even if you get lost.
C. in case you get lost.	D. so that you get lost.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 56-70: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

According to a magazine article I read recently, we (56).......... live in an age of increasing leisure. Not only are more and more people reaching (57).......... age with their taste for enjoyment and even adventure relatively (58).......... but the working week is becoming shorter and the opportunities for (59).......... are becoming greater and greater all the time. Not to mention the fact that people (60).......... to spend less time traveling to work or may even be working from home. What I can't understand, however, is who these people are. As far as I can (61).......... the whole thing is another one of (62).......... journalistic fictions. I admit that there are a lot of retired people (63).........., but I am not sure that all of them are dashing about learning hang-gliding or sailing single-handed (64).......... the world. My own parents seem to (65).......... most of their time gazing at the television. And as for the shorter working week, I wish someone (66).......... remind my company about it. I seem to be working longer hours (67).......... the time. The little leisure time I have is eaten into by sitting in traffic jams or waiting for trains to (68).......... up at rain-swept platforms. I haven't noticed any dramatic improvements in my (69).......... either, but perhaps I just have to wait until I get my (70).......... .

56.	A. presently	B. at the moment	C. now	D. at this time
57.	A. retirement	B. their	C. later	D. third
58.	A. present	B. survived	C. free	D. intact

59. A. this B. longer C. leisure D. people
60. A. use B. tend C. have D. demand
61. A. concern B. imagine C. expect D. tell
62. A. the B. those C. these D. some
63. A. in our days B. in these times C. nowadays D. now and again
64. A. round B. over C. through D. into
65. A. have B. use C. the D. spend
66. A. would B. to C. had D. might
67. A. at B. for C. take D. all
68. A. keep B. line C. show D. set
69. A. cost of living B. lifestyle C. lifeline D. livelihood
70. A. pension B. retirement C insurance D. salary

Câu 71-75: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

The sea has always interested people. From it they can get food, minerals, and treasures. For thousands of years, they sailed on the sea. But they could not go far beneath its surface. People want to explore deep into the sea. However, they are not fishes. Because people must breathe air, they cannot stay under the water's surface for any length of time. To explore deep water, men and women face even more dangers and problems.

A diver who wants to stay under water for more than a few minutes must breathe air or a special mixture of gases. Divers can wear diving suits and have air pumped to them from above. They can carry tanks of air on their back and breathe through a hose and a mouthpiece. Water weighs 800 times as much as air. Tons of water push against a diver deep in the sea. The diver's body is under great pressure. When divers are under great pressure, their blood takes in some of the gases they breathe. As they rise too quickly, the gases in their blood form bubbles. Divers then suffer from the bends. The bends can cause divers to double up in pain. Bends can even kill divers.

71. A diver's body in deep water...
    A. is under great pressure.
    B. is just like a fish's body.

C. suffers from the bends.
D. weighs very little.

72. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that...
A. divers explore the deep seas only for treasure.
B. diving under the water too quickly causes the bends.
C. divers can wear diving suits to avoid the bends.
D. deep-sea divers should be in good health.

73. The gases in a diver's blood can form...
A. great pressure.
B. air.
C. bubbles.
D. oxygen

74. Why do drivers get the bends?
A. They try to do exercises under the water.
B. Their diving suits weigh too much.
C. They come to the surface too quickly.
D. Their blood takes some of the gases they breathe.

75. Which statement does the story lead you to believe?
A. The sea began to interest humans in the last few years.
B. Humans are not at home deep in the sea.
C. All divers get the bends sooner or later.
D. Diving suits do not help divers.

Câu 76-80: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

A long time ago, when ancient Rome was still an empire, people of that time used similar weights and measures. The standards for these weights and measures were established by the Romans, who kept these standards in a temple in Rome. All standards for measuring weight or distance were the same, whether in Spain or in Syria. But then the Roman Empire fell, and these standards disappeared. Today, standards vary from place to place throughout the world.

Tourists who drive from the United States in Canada, for example, are surprised when they buy gasoline for their cars. A gallon of gas costs more than they are accustomed to paying. They complain that prices are much higher in Canada than in the United States. Then they discover that they can drive farther on a Canadian gallon than on a United States gallon. Is it a different kind of gas? No, it is a different kind of gallon. Canada uses the British, or imperial, gallon that is about one-fifth larger than the United States gallon.

Four quarts equal a gallon and two pints equal a quart in both countries. But Canada's quarts and pints are larger than quarts and pints in the United States. The imperial gallon equals 277.42 cubic inches while the gallon in the United States is equal to 231 cubic inches. Measured in ounces, Canada's large gallon holds 160 fluid ounces, while the smaller United States gallon holds no more than 128 fluid ounces. From these figures, it is easy to see why Americans can drive farther on the Canadian gallon than on the American gallon.

Someday, countries may follow the example of the ancient Romans and make weights and measures the same for every nation.

76. Canada has a different kind of ...
    A. gasoline.
    B. gallon
    C. tourist.
    D. driver
77. A gallon of gas in Canada costs more...
    A. than Americans are used to paying.
    B. than the ancient Romans charged.
    C. than the imperial British like.
    D. than American tourists afford.
78. Which statement does the article lead you to believe?
    A. Americans should not travel so much.
    B. No one in Rome ever went to a temple.
    C. It would be good to use the same measures everywhere.
    D. Canada should reduce their price of gasoline.
79. Why are American tourists surprised?
    A. The price of a Canadian gallon of gas seems high.
    B. They didn't know Canada sold gasoline.
    C. They weigh more in Canada than in the United States.
    D. Canada has a shortage of gasoline.
80. On the whole, the article tells about...
    A. standards for measures in the world.
    B. cubic inches in the Roman Empire.
    C. surprised tourists in Canada.
    D. the gallon in the United States and Canada.

ĐỀ 23

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

***Câu 1-5:** Hãy chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.*

1. A. *ch*urch B. *ch*imney C. *ch*eek D. *ch*olera
2. A. dr*i*ven B. str*i*p C. str*i*pe D. tr*i*ple
3. A. c*ou*gh B. t*ou*gh C. r*ou*gh D. en*ou*gh
4. A. d*ea*r B. b*ea*rd C. b*ee*r D. h*ea*rd
5. A. catch*es* B. go*es* C. miss*es* D. wash*es*

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

***Câu 6-10:** Hãy chọn dạng đúng của từ (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.*

6. I've never been so .... in all my life!
A. embarrassed B. embarrassing
C. embarrassment D. embarrassable
7. If your work is ...., you will get a longer contract.
A. satisfactory B. satisfied C. satisfying D. satisfaction
8. Don't try to do things too quickly. Set yourself .... targets.
A. real B. realistic C. realized D. realizable
9. Keith's exam results turned out to be ....
A. disastrous B. disaster C. disastering D. disasterously
10. All .... must be received before July 20th 2006.
A. applicants B. applications C. applies D. appliance

***Câu 11-35:** Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.*

11. .... Robert lately?
A. Did you see B. Have you seen
C. Do you see D. Are you seeing
12. We .... Switzerland four times during the 1970s.
A. used to visit B. would visit C. visited D. will visit

13. The children .... to the zoo.
A. were enjoyed taken B. enjoyed being taken
C. were enjoyed taking D. enjoyed taking

14. She reminded .... the papers.
A. me where to leave B. me where I had to leave
C. where I had to leave D. where to leave

15. I'll be with you in ....
A. one quarter of an hour B. a quarter of an hour
C. a quarter of one hour D. a quarter of hour

16. The earth .... on the sun for its heat and light.
A. is depend B. depending C. has depend D. depends

17. The National Hurricane Center is closely watching a strong hurricane. When it .... the coast sometime tomorrow afternoon, it will bring with it great destructive force.
A. reaches B. will reach C. is reaching D. reaching

18. When Mr. Lee was younger, he .... work in the garden for hours, but now he has to take frequent rests because he has lung problems.
A. has got to B. can C. should be able D. could

19. "Larry drove all night to get here for his sister's wedding. He .... exhausted by the time he arrived." – "He was."
A. ought to be B. could be
C. must have been D. will have been

20. Something funny .... in class yesterday.
A. happened B. was happened
C. happens D. is happened

21. "When can I have my car back?" – "I think it'll .... late this afternoon."
A. finish B. be finished C. have finished D. be finish

22. When Alan was questioned by the police, he admitted knowing about the wrongdoing, but denied .... in any way.
A. to be involved B. involving
C. having involved D. being involved

23. Sometimes very young children have trouble .... fact from fiction and may believe that dragons actually exist.
A. to separate B. separating
C. to be separated D. for separating

24. .... to support the case against James?
A. Is there any proof B. Are there any proof
C. Is there any proofs D. Are there any proofs

25. Several .... sleeping under a tree.
A. of lions were B. lion was
C. of the lions was D. lions were

26. “Is April twenty-first the day ....?” – “No, the twenty-second.”
A. you'll arrive then B. when you'll arrive
C. on that you'll arrive D. when you'll arrive on

27. The publishers expect that the new biography of Simon Bolivar will be bought by people .... in Latin American history.
A. who they are interested B. are interested
C. interested D. they are interested

28. Why did Beth ask you .... a bicycle?
A. that if you had B. do you have
C. that you had D. if you had

29. “Somebody forgot this hat. I wonder ....”
A. whose is this hat B. whose hat this is
C. whose hat is D. is this whose hat

30. Both my books .... from my room last night.
A. were stolen and my wallet B. and my wallet were stolen
C. any my wallet was stolen D. were and my wallet was stolen

31. Joe seemed to be in a good mood, ... he snapped at me angrily when I asked him to join us.
A. yet B. so C. for D. and

32. .... excellent art museums, Moscow has a world-famous ballet company.
A. Because of B. In spite of C. In case of D. In addition to

33. .... Jason became famous, he has ignored his old friends. He shouldn't do that.
A. If B. Ever since C. Even though D. Due to

34. I wish I .... you some money for your rent, but I'm broke myself.
A. can lend B. would lend C. could lend D. will lend

35. “Was Pam seriously injured in the automobile accident?”
“She broke her arm. It .... much worse if she hadn't been wearing her seat belt.”
A. will be B. would have been
C. was D. were

PHẦN III. VIẾT

***Câu 36-50:** Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.*

36. Although Mark has been cooking for many years, he still doesn't
A B
know to prepare French foods in the traditional manner.
C D

37. The piano teacher requires that her student practices at least
A B
forty-five minutes every day in preparation for next week's recital.
C D

38. Jason's professor had him to rewrite his thesis many times
A B
before allowing him to present it to the committee.
C D

39. If you had sat the plant in a cooler location, the leaves would
A B C
not have burned.
D

40. Because they had spent too many time considering the new contract,
A B C
the students lost the opportunity to lease the apartment.
D

41. After John eaten dinner, he wrote several letters and went to bed.
A B C D

42. The director went fishing after he has finished with the meetings.
A B C D

43. The company has so little money that it can't hardly operate anymore.
A B C D

44. At the rate the clerks were processing the applications, Harry figured
A
that it will take four hours for his to be reviewed.
B C D

45. Paul did so well in his speech today that he should have rehearsed it
A B C
many times this past week.
D

46. Whenever students asked for help or guidance, the counselor
A
would advise them or refer them to someone who will.
B C D

47. I do not believe that I have ever seen as many expensive cars than were
A B C
in that shopping center.
D

48. My book is different than yours because mine has a vocabulary section
A B
at the bottom of each page, and yours has one in the back.
C D

49. After driving for twenty miles, he suddenly realized that
A B
he has been driving in the wrong direction.
C D

50. Today was such beautiful day that I couldn't bring myself to complete
A B C
all my chores.
D

Câu 51-55: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

51. .... often shelter in my doorway.
A. People who waiting for the bus
B. People whose waiting for the bus
C. People waiting for the bus
D. People whom waiting for the bus

52. If the fog gets thicker, ...
A. the plane may be diverted B. the plane be diverted
C. the plane is diverted D. the plane which will be diverted

53. .... please inform the factory at once.
A. Should these biscuits arrive in a damaged condition
B. Will these biscuits arrive in a damaged condition
C. Do these biscuits arrive in a damaged condition
D. When these biscuits arrive in a damaged condition

54. We must be early; ....

A. so that we won't get a seat.
B. otherwise we won't get a seat.
C. otherwise we'll get a seat.
D. or that we won't get a seat.

55. I'll make a cake ....

A. in case someone drops in at the weekend.
B. so that someone drops in at the weekend.
C. as someone drops in at the weekend.
D. as for someone drops in at the weekend.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 56-70: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

From the moment they leave the security of their accustomed environment, travelers are at risk. (56).......... arise not just from strange diseases they meet on their travels but from other factors too: seemingly uninspiring home (57).......... such as safe water (58).........., sanitation and public hygiene controls, legal safety standards for motor vehicles and road (59).........., are easily taken for granted, but simply do not exist in many countries. Environmental factors such as arduous conditions, (60).......... climate, and high altitude may constitute a danger; and so may travelers' own behavior, free from the (61).......... of the daily routine, and determined to have a good time with scant (62).......... for the consequences.

When illness or injury occur abroad, travelers are again at a disadvantage – from (63).......... to communicate with a doctor on account of language or cultural difficulties, or being unable to find a doctor owing to (64).......... of the (65).......... medical system. There may be a complete (66).......... of skilled medical care, or of medical facilities of a (67).......... acceptable to travelers from technologically sophisticated countries.

When symptoms of an illness (68).......... abroad do not appear until after return home a final hazard becomes apparent: the symptoms may be (69).........., may pass (70).......... and the correct diagnosis may not be considered until it is too late.

56. A. Questions	B. Changes	C. Hazards	D. Complications
57. A. comforts	B. helps	C. cares	D. aids

58. A. stores B. collection C. levels D. supplies
59. A. correction B. maintenance C. improvement D. quality
60. A. worsening B. unusual C. sudden D. adverse
61. A. restraints B. assurances C. certainties D. regulations
62. A. knowledge B. awareness C. regard D. need
63. A. inability B. difficulty C. inflexibility D. timidity
64. A. misuse B. doubt C. ignorance D. disbelief
65. A. local B. district C. neighborhood D. area
66. A. breakdown B. failure C. disruption D. absence
67. A. type B. design C. standard D. degree
68. A. received B. formed C. gained D. acquired
69. A. unfamiliar B. unlikely C. unpleasant D. uncovered
70. A. unrecognized B. unknown C. unforeseen D. unearthed

Câu 71-75: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

Lahic is a small village high in the Caucasus Mountains in eastern Europe. The winters in Lahic are harsh. Every year, the villagers live through nine months of snow, rain, and freezing cold. The land around the village is steep and rocky. Farming is impossible, but the mountains are rich in copper. All the food for Lahic has to be brought in from the outside. But the village is famous for its coppersmiths. Villagers have been working with copper for many centuries. And today's villagers practice the craft in the same way as their ancestors did. They work with great patience and simple tools. The coppersmiths of Lahic use small mallets to shape copper into useful and beautiful objects. They decorate the objects by hammering in designs and pictures. They make simple objects such as plates. They also create more difficult things, like urns.

Many people in Lahic are also skilled in other crafts. They weave woolen carpets and clothing. and they create beautiful objects of wood and leather. But Lahic is best known for its coppersmiths. To reach Lahic, traders follow a rugged path that twists through the mountains. Despite the danger, they have been making the journey for centuries. The trip is worthwhile because traders can get high prices for the copperware they buy in Lahic. Lahic copperware is greatly treasured all other the world. and is found in museums.

71. The coppersmiths in Lahic need to have...
  A. snow.
  B. patience.
  C. electricity.
  D. urns.

72. Lahic is famous for its...
  A. bad weather.
  B. leather goods.
  C. coppersmiths.
  D. traders.

73. Why aren't there any farmers in Lahic?
  A. The villagers can make more money as coppersmiths.
  B. It rains and snows all year long.
  C. The weather is too cold for farming throughout the year.
  D. The land around the village is not good.

74. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that...
  A. life in Lahic hasn't changed much over the centuries.
  B. many villagers go away during winter.
  C. The traders cheat the villagers by paying them too little.
  D. All museums in the world want to have some Lahic copperware.

75. On the whole, the story is about...
  A. life in Lahic.
  B. villages in the Caucasus Mountains.
  C. the coppersmiths in Lahic.
  D. the trade in Lahic copperware.

Câu 76-80: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

A group of travelers driving across the Sahara Desert were startled to see a cool, inviting lake suddenly appear in the distance. They gazed with delight at the broad sheet of water sparkling in the sunlight. Busily, they made plans to go swimming as soon as they reached the lake. But their driver, an experienced desert guide, informed the passengers regretfully that when they reached the area ahead, they would find only dust, sand, and rocks.

The travelers insisted that they could see something ahead. Those with cameras were even able to take pictures of the lake the driver said wasn't there! Later they learned that what they had seen was a reflection of the sky on the hot, dry land. Their cameras, like their eyes, had seen the image the light rays had created. They had seen a mirage. Mirages appear when there are layers of air of different density. Next to the desert floor, the air was hot. Above this hot air was another layer of cooler, more dense air. Light rays passing down from the layer of more dense air into the layer of less dense air were bent upward. The bent rays reflected the sky. This bending of light rays is called refraction.

On a clear summer day, drivers may see this kind of mirage on a paved highway. Their eyes tell them that a patch of road ahead is wet. A blanket of hot air lies next to the road surface, which has been warmed by the sun. Light rays bend upward as they pass into this layer. What the drivers see is just a reflection of the sky.

76. The travelers took pictures of...
    A. dust on the road.
    B. rocks in the desert.
    C. the driver bending rays.
    D. a reflection of the sky.
77. The bending of light rays is called...
    A. reflection.
    B. subtraction.
    C. refraction.
    D. a mirage
78. Which statement does the article lead you to believe?
    A. Drivers should stay off paved highways in summer.
    B. Blankets of hot air are better than blankets of wool.
    C. People see mirages even when they know what causes them.
    D. Tourists should not plan to go swimming when they see a lake.
79. Why could the travelers take pictures of a mirage?
    A. The camera, like their eyes, could see the image.
    B. They had new, expensive cameras and good film.
    C. The driver said they could take the pictures.
    D. They did not know the lake wasn't there.
80. On the whole, the article tells about...
    A. people who drive in the summer.
    B. mirages, and how they happen.
    C. travelers who stare at the sky.
    D. interesting things when people travel around the world.

ĐỀ 24

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Câu 1-5: Hãy chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. *s*even B. *s*ing C. *s*ugar D. *s*un
2. A. phon*ed* B. call*ed* C. rais*ed* D. cook*ed*
3. A. h*ei*ght B. fr*ei*ght C. *ei*ght D. r*ei*gn
4. A. geolog*y* B. psycholog*y* C. classif*y* D. photograph*y*
5. A. sm*o*ker B. c*o*mic C. f*o*cus D. h*o*st

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Câu 6-10: Hãy chọn dạng đúng của từ (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. I find that advertisement .... to women.
A. offending B. offendable C. offense D. offensive

7. The teacher tends to have favorites, which causes a lot of .... amongst the other pupils.
A. resent B. resentment C. resenting D. resentfulness

8. I thought he'd forgotten his promise, but he phoned to .... me that nothing had happened.
A. sure B. surely C. reassure D. assume

9. He may be a very good actor, but as a singer he is a complete ....
A. failure B. failer C. failed D. fail

10. There will be no pay rises in the .... future.
A. seeable B. unforeseeable C. foreseeable D. unforeseen

Câu 11-35: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

11. When I was a child .... the violin.
A. I was playing B. I'm playing C. I play D. I played

12. Jenny .... leave the hospital only six hours after the baby was born.
A. was able to B. could C. can D. is able to

13. .... chair the meeting.
A. John was decided to
B. There was decided that John should
C. It was decided that John should
D. John had been decided to

14. “I suppose you’ve heard the latest ....
A. news,” said she. B. news.” she said.
C. news”, she said. D. news,” she said.

15. Against her parents’ wishes, she wants to be ....
A. the journalist B. journalist C. a journalist D. journalists

16. I don’t feel good. I .... home from work tomorrow.
A. am staying B. stay C. will have stayed D. stayed

17. At one time, huge prehistoric reptiles dominated the earth. This Age of Dinosaurs .... much longer than the present Age of Mammals has lasted to date.
A. lasted B. was lasting C. has lasted D. had lasted

18. Whenever my parents went out in the evening, I .... the job of taking care of my younger brother.
A. would get B. should get
C. must have gotten D. had better get

19. “What are you doing here now? You .... be here for another three hours.”
“I know. We got an early start and it took less time than we expected. I hope you don’t mind.”
A. couldn’t B. might not
C. had better not D. aren’t supposed to

20. The child’s arm was swollen because he .... by a bee.
A. stung B. had stung
C. had been stung D. had being stung

21. I didn’t think my interview went very well, but I guess it must have. Despite all my anxiety, I .... for the job I wanted. I’m really going to work hard to justify their confidence.
A. was hiring B. hired C. got hiring D. got hired

22. Mr. Lee was upset by .... him the truth.
A. our not having told B. us not tell
C. we didn’t tell D. not to tell

23. Do you have an excuse .... late to class two days in a row?
A. for to be B. for being C. to be D. being

24. You have to pay extra if you take too .... with you.

A. much luggages B. many luggages

C. much luggage D. many luggage

25. Many of the .... not used today. They are remnants of the past.

A. railroad tracks around here are

B. railroad's track around here is

C. railroad tracks around here is

D. railroad's tracks around here are

26. The severe drought .... occurred last summer ruined the corn crop.

A. that it B. which it C. it D. that

27. I have always wanted to visit Paris, ... of France.

A. is the capital B. which the capital is

C. that is the capital D. the capital

28. "What did your grammar teacher want to talk to you about?"

"I did badly on the last test. She .... study for it."

A. said why didn't I B. asked why didn't I

C. said why I didn't D. asked why I didn't

29. Lan Anh's interview was very intense. The interviewer wanted to know many facts about her personal life, and even asked her .... had ever used any illegal drugs of any kind.

A. that if she B. that she

C. if or not she D. whether or not she

30. When .... a dictionary, you need to be able to understand the symbols and abbreviations it contains.

A. having used B. use C. to use D. using

31. .... Phan arrived, we will have finished this group project.

A. By the time B. Until C. Now that D. Since

32. It is still a good idea to know how to type. .... the many technological advances in typewriters and word processors, a skilled operator remains indispensable.

A. Because of B. In spite of C. In case of D. In addition to

33. We're going to lose this game .... the team doesn't start playing better soon.

A. if B. unless C. although D. whereas

34. If someone .... into the store, smile and say, "May I help you?"

A. comes B. came C. would come D. could come

35. If my candidate had won the election, I .... happy now.

A. am B. would be C. was D. can be

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Câu 36-50: Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.

36. It is most important that he speaks to the dean before leaving for his
A B C D
vacation.

37. Marie's cousin is studied law at one of the ivy-league universities
A B C
in the East.
D

38. Mr. Harris will be divided the biology class into two sections to prevent
A B C
overcrowding in his classroom.
D

39. Dr. Harder, which is the professor for this class, will be absent this week
A B C
because of illness.
D

40. These televisions are all too expensive for we to buy at this time, but
A B C D
perhaps we will return later.

41. The manager has finished working on the report last night, and
A B C
now she will begin to write the other proposal.
D

42. Peter and Tom plays tennis every afternoon with Mary and me.
A B C D

43. My cousin attends an university in the north which specializes
A B C
in economy.
D

44. No one would have attended the lecture if you told the truth about
A B C
the guest speaker.
D

45. Tony is used to fly after having crossed the continent many times
A B C
during the past decade.
D

46. Anybody who plans to attend the meeting ought send a short note
A B C
to the chairperson.
D

47. The members of the orchestra had to arrived an hour
A B
prior to the performance for a short rehearsal.
C D

48. That product that you bought at the lower price is the more inferior
A B
to the one that we sell at a slightly higher price.
C D

49. The Department of Foreign Languages are not located in the
A B C
new building opposite the old one.
D

50. While they were away at the beach, they allowed their neighbors
A B C
use their barbeque grill.
D

Câu 51-55: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

51. .... have to wear uniform.
A. The boy who attends this school
B. Boys who attend this school
C. The boys whom attend this school
C. Boys which attend this school

52. ...., I would lend it to you.
A. If I have a map
B. If I didn't have a map
C. If I had a map
D. If I would have had a map

53. ...., I'll be able to help her.
A. If she'll listen to me
B. If she would listen to me
C. If she listened to me
D. If she have listened to me

54. You couldn't earn much money. ....
A. however you worked hard.
B. however, you worked hard.
C. however hard you worked.
D. however hard did you worked.

55. He doesn't dare to leave the house ....
   A. because someone should recognize him.
   B. lest someone should recognize him.
   C. because lest someone shouldn't recognize him.
   D. lest someone shouldn't recognize him.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 56-70: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

In most capital cities, which were built (56).......... before the heyday of the private car, there is rarely enough (57).......... for moving traffic, and certainly not enough for parked (58).......... . Buses move slowly because of the volume of (59).......... thus encouraging more commuters to abandon public (60).......... . Banning traffic from some areas may help, but such a (61).......... may not actually diminish the number of cars coming into the city. What has happened in effect is that the (62).......... of the private car have become the number one priority, and the older functions of the city center as meeting (63).......... and focus for social life have been lost. The new city cannot (64).......... without a series of ring roads. Giant car parks are its new palaces. During the working hours of the day, there is the constant (65).......... of traffic, but at night the center is almost empty, apart from a few homeless in doorways. Most people have (66).......... back to the suburbs, and very few of those who live in the center have cars, for often there is nowhere to park them. The old city, with its narrow streets, may still retain a lively (67).......... but that may be because it exists as an island, where no cars are (68).......... . Unless the local authorities have not yet plucked up the courage to (69).......... most traffic from the streets, in which case the city center is (70).......... by day, and a gigantic car park by night.

56. A. far B. long C. much D. even
57. A. area B. roads C. space D. speed
58. A. vehicles B. pedestrians C. drivers D. areas
59. A. this B. noise C. congestion D. traffic
60. A. means B. transport C. order D. restrictions
61. A. area B. issue C. solution D. way
62. A. numbers B. needs C. car parks D. uses

63. A. people B. others C. place D. this
64. A. build B. survive C. plan D. construct
65. A. din B. amount C. parking D. filling
66. A. parked B. left C. commuted D. got
67. A. activity B. role C. air D. population
68. A. going B. permitted C. banned D. entering
69. A. leave B. direct C. ban D. regulate
70. A. surrounded B. sparse C. congested D. deserted

Câu 71-75: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

Today, we are used to seeing many kinds of buildings. Some houses are only one story high, while an office building might rise twenty floors into the sky. Builders use many kinds of materials. They can select wood, stone, glass, brick, or metal for use in a building.

Centuries ago, people did not have many building materials. Their tools were also limited. Most of the buildings put up in a country looked alike. The Romans wee well known for huge buildings that had thick walls and small, narrow windows. One of these buildings was the Pantheon in Rome. Built nearly 2,000 years ago, the building was so strong that it is still used as a church. This round building can hold 3,000 people. The Romans knew how to make concrete and used it in building arches and domes. To support their heavy arches, the Romans had to build strong walls. The walls of the Pantheon are 20 feet thick. There are few windows because openings would weaken the walls.

For over a thousand years, public buildings in Europe were built with Roman arches and domes. Until 1100, other peoples copied the Roman way of building. Concrete was the best material people knew about for making large buildings.

71. The Romans knew how to make...
    A. office building.
    B. metal.
    C. apartment houses.
    D. concrete

72. The Pantheon has...
    A. many large windows.
    B. only a few narrow windows.

C. no windows at all.
D. only arch windows.

73. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that...
A. Roman buildings were rather dark inside.
B. people in Europe did not like Roman buildings.
C. builders today must make their buildings of concrete.
D. the Romans used only concrete to make their buildings.

74. Why did the Romans have to build thick, strong walls?
A. They wanted other peoples to copy their buildings.
B. They needed protection from their enemies.
C. They wanted their buildings to be used as churches for thousands of years.
D. The arches of their buildings were very heavy.

75. On the whole, this story is about...
A. the Roman way of building.
B. public buildings in Europe.
C. office buildings made of glass.
D. a history of different building materials.

Câu 76-80: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

A person steps on what seems like solid ground but discovers with horror that the ground is giving way underfoot. The person struggles desperately but is trapped. There is no escape. Slowly the person sinks deeper and at last is gone, buried in the treacherous earth. The solid ground was solid only in appearance. It was actually quicksand, which is a deep mass of fine sand mixed with water.

How is quicksand formed? Water pushes up from below the surface and is held by the sand. The grains of sand are forced apart by the water. They cannot hold any weight. The subsurface water may have come from a spring, a river, or a stream. Sometimes pools of water near beaches become filled with sand. When the soil under these pools does not allow for good drainage, the sand can become stretches of quicksand. It is true that a person who steps into quicksand is doomed to die? No, for people have fought their way from quicksand to firm land again. It is panic that creates the condition that can result in death, for the more a person struggles, the worse matters become. Quick movements will make the sand yield temporarily, but then it rushes back and settles solidly around the body.

People trapped in quicksand should either lie back with arms outstretched, or not move at all. When the weight of sand a person's body has displaced equals that person's weight, the victim will stop sinking. With feet held still, and with slow movements of the arms, as in the backstroke in swimming, people have managed to roll to safety and reach firm ground.

76. Quick movements by a person trapped in quicksand will...
    A. help the person reach firm ground.
    B. make the same sand yield temporarily.
    C. help prevent panic.
    D. make the sand hold the person's weight.
77. Quicksand is...
    A. formed only along rivers.
    B. found below surface water.
    C. buried in the treacherous earth.
    D. a mass of fine sand mixed with water.
78. Which statement does the article lead you to believe?
    A. People should never try to escape from quicksand.
    B. Stretches of quicksand are found only under the sea.
    C. It is hard to keep calm if you fall into quicksand.
    D. People can never fight their way from quicksand to firm land again.
79. Why is poor drainage under sand-filled pools dangerous?
    A. These pools can become filled with water.
    B. These pools can become stretches of quicksand.
    C. People who step into them start to fight in panic.
    D. These pools cannot hold any weight.
80. On the whole, the article tells about...
    A. the nature of quicksand.
    B. stepping into quicksand.
    C. what solid ground looks like.
    D. what people trapped in quicksand should do.

ĐỀ 25

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Câu 1-5: Hãy chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. c*a*ndy B. m*a*ny C. s*a*ndy D. h*a*ndy
2. A. mea*s*ure B. deci*s*ion C. plea*s*ure D. man*s*ion
3. A. h*ea*d B. br*ea*k C. br*ea*d D. br*ea*th
4. A. n*o*te B. gl*o*ve C. cl*o*se D. dr*o*ve
5. A. s*ew* B. n*ew* C. st*ew* D. kn*ew*

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Câu 6-10: Hãy chọn dạng đúng của từ (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. What lovely, ... children.
   A. well-mannered B. bad-mannered
   C. mannerly D. manneristic
7. It was a .... experience which I shall never forget.
   A. thrill B. thrilling C. thriller D. thrillingly
8. She is a highly-.......... woman.
   A. educating B. education C. educational D. educated
9. Her business has been a huge ....
   A. succeed B. succeeding C. success D. successfulness
10. You look rather .... Are you worried about something?
    A. preoccupied B. occupied C. occupant D. preoccupying

Câu 11-35: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

11. He .... for the national team in 65 matches so far.
    A. has played B. has been playing
    C. played D. is playing
12. The car broke down and we .... a taxi.
    A. must have got B. had got to get
    C. had to get D. must get
13. .... want to do this weekend?
    A. What you B. Which do you
    C. What do you D. What you do

14. I notified .... I had changed my address.
A. with the bank that
B. the bank that
C. that
D. to the bank that

15. This tastes lovely. What's in .... ?
A. a sauce
B. the sauce
C. sauces
D. sauce

16. Today, there are weather satellites that beam down information about the earth's atmosphere. In the last two decades space exploration .... great contributions to weather forecasting.
A. is making
B. has made
C. made
D. makes

17. Jim, why don't you take some time off? You .... too hard lately. Take a short vacation.
A. worked
B. work
C. were working
D. have been working

18. Yesterday I .... to a furniture store. I bought a new lamp there.
A. could go
B. went
C. could have gone
D. ought to have gone

19. ".......... taking me downtown on your way to work this morning?" – "Not at all."
A. Can you
B. Why don't you
C. Would you mind
D. Could you please

20. Today, many serious childhood diseases .... by early immunization.
A. are preventing
B. can prevent
C. present
D. can be prevented

21. My country .... the pursuit of world peace.
A. is dedicating to
B. is dedicated to
C. is dedicating by
D. is dedicated by

22. We considered .... after work.
A. to go shop
B. going shopping
C. going to shop
D. to go to shop

23. Jack made me .... him next week.
A. to promise to call
B. to promise calling
C. promise to call
D. promise calling

24. .... in your class have tickets for the lecture series?
A. Do any of the student
B. Does any of the student
C. Do any of the students
D. Does any of the students

25. As we walked through the jungle, the .... unusually quiet.
A. monkeys were
B. monkeys was
C. monkies were
D. monkies was

26. Florida, ... the Sunshine State, attracts many tourists every year.
A. is B. known as C. is known as D. that is known as

27. The chemistry book .... was a little expensive.
A. that I bought it B. I bought that
C. what I bought D. I bought

28. "Why are you staring out the windows? What .... about?" "Nothing."
A. you are thinking B. you think
C. are you thinking D. do you are thinking

29. It is hoped that all present-day communicable diseases will be conquered. However, ... about certain diseases is still not sufficient to prevent them from spreading easily among the population.
A. what we know B. what do we know
C. what we know that D. that we know what

30. Bats are fascinating .... have many interesting and amazing qualities.
A. animals. Therefore, they B. animals, they
C. animals. They D. animals. Because

31. For the most part, young children spend their time playing, eating, and .... a lot.
A. they sleep B. sleeping
C. sleep D. they are sleeping

32. Even though a duck may live on water, it stays dry .... the oil on its feathers. The oil prevents the water from soaking through the feathers and reaching its skin.
A. due to B. besides C. in spite of D. in the event of

33. My two children are cooking dinner for the family for the first time tonight. .... the food is terrible, I'm going to enjoy this meal very much. It will be fun to have them cook for me for a change.
A. Only if B. If C. Even if D. Provided that

34. "Are we lost?" – "I think so. I wish we .... a map with us today."
A. were bringing B. brought
C. had brought D. would bring

35. I wish Janet .... to the meeting this afternoon.
A. came B. will come C. can come D. could come

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Câu 36-50: Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.

36. Visitors were not permitted entering the park after dark because of
A B C
the lack of security and lightning.
D

37. If you set in that position for too long, you may get a cramp in your leg.
A B C D

38. Hundreds of houses and other buildings were destroying by
A B C
the raging tropical storm which later developed into a hurricane.
D

39. Despite of a language barrier, humans have managed to communicate
A B
with others through sign language, in which certain motions stand
C D
for letters, words, or ideas.

40. After she had bought himself a new automobile, she sold her bicycle.
A B C D

41. Daniel said that if he had to do another homework tonight,
A B
he would not be able to attend the concert.
C D

42. There were a time that I used to swim five laps every day, but now
A B C
I do not have enough time.
D

43. The students were interested in take a field trip to the museum,
A B C
but they were not able to raise enough money.
D

44. We had better to review this chapter carefully because we will
A B
have some questions on it on our test tomorrow.
C D

45. Our Spanish professor would like us spending more time in the
A B C
laboratory practicing our pronunciation.
D

46. Mary usually arrives at the office at nine o'clock, but because
A B C
the storm, she was two hours late.
D

47. We thought our cameras were the same, but his is different than
A B C
the one that I bought.
D

48. After a carefully investigation, we soon discovered that the house
A B
was infested with termites.
C D

49. The Nobel Prize winner, accomplished by her husband and children,
A
are staying in Sweden until after the presentation.
B C D

50. The artist tried stimulate interest in painting by taking his
A B C
students to the museums.
D

Câu 51-55: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

51. .... says there will be no apples this year.
   A. My neighbor, who is very pessimistic,
   B. My neighbor, whom is very pessimistic,
   C. My neighbor who is very pessimistic
   D. My neighbor whom is very pessimistic

52. ...., I'd plant some tree round the house.
   A. If I was you
   B. If I am you
   C. If I would have been
   D. If I were you

53. You must go tomorrow ....
   A. even if you aren't ready
   B. if you aren't ready
   B. even if you are ready
   D. even when you aren't ready

54. He got the job ....
A. although he had no qualifications.
B. although he had qualifications.
C. He had no qualifications although.
D. although had he no qualifications.

55. .... we were thirsty afterwards.
A. As the soup was very salty
B. Because of the soup was very salty
C. Although the soup was very salty
D. Even though the soup was very salty

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 56-70: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

If you're an environmentalist, plastic is a word you tend to say with a sneer or a snarl. It has become a symbol of our wasteful, throw-away society. But there seems little (56)......... it is here to stay, and the truth is, of course, that plastics have brought enormous (57).........., even environmental ones. It's not really the plastics themselves that are the environmental (58).......... – it's the way society chooses to use and (59).......... them.

Almost all the 50 or so different kinds of modern plastic are made from oil, gas or coal – non-renewable natural (60)........... We (61) well over three million tons of the stuff in Britain each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high (62).......... of our annual consumption is in the (63).......... of packaging, and this (64).......... about seven per cent by weight, of our domestic (65).......... Almost all of it could be recycled, but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling (66).......... is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy-rich – they have a higher calorific (67).......... than coal and one (68).......... of 'recovery' strongly (69).......... by the plastic manufacturers is the (70).......... of waste plastic into fuel.

56. A. evidence B. concern C. doubt D. likelihood
57. A. pleasures B. benefits C. savings D. profits
58. A. poinson B. disaster C. disadvantage D. evil

59. A. dispose B. store C. endanger D. abuse
60. A. resouces B. processes C. products D. fuels
61. A. remove B. import C. consign D. consume
62. A. portion B. amount C. proportion D. rate
63. A. way B. kind C. form D. type
64. A. takes B. makes C. carries D. constitutes
65. A. refuse B. goods C. requirements D. rubble
66. A. manufacture B. plant C. factory D. industry
67. A. degree B. value C. demand D. effect
68. A. measure B. mechanism C. method D. medium
69. A. desired B. argued C. favoured D. presented
70. A. conversion B. melting C. change D. replacement

Câu 71-75: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

People need ways to decorate their buildings. Some artists use mosaics to help make buildings beautiful. A mosaic is a picture made from bits and pieces of glass. Shells, small stones, tiles, and other hard and interesting materials can also be used. the surface of a good mosaic reflects light. The materials used in the mosaic work together to form a very colorful picture.

Mosaic art began in Egypt over 5,000 years ago and then spread around the world. At first, mosaics were used to cover floors. As time went on, they were used to decorate the inside walls of large and beautiful churches. Mosaics were often used on the outside surfaces of buildings. They did not wear away in the sun and the rain. Mosaic art can also make modern buildings more beautiful and interesting.

In Mexico, the library building at the National University of Mexico has a mosaic around its top ten stories. The mosaic covers the four sides of the building and measures over an acre of art. Juan O'Gorman helped to plan the building. The mosaic was made with building materials from every Mexican state. The mosaic tells a story about Mexico's past and present. The bright patterns can be seen from far away.

71. Mosaic art began over 5,000 years ago in...
A. Mexico
B. Italy

C. England
D. Egypt

72. The library building in Mexico has mosaics made...
A. with paintings from every state in the United States.
B. with materials from every Mexican state.
C. from the flags of every state in Mexican.
D. from patterns of Mexico's past and present.

73. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that...
A. mosaics are used only for floors.
B. many things can be used in mosaics.
C. Only Juan O'Gorman used mosaics for buildings.
D. mosaics tell the history of a nation.

74. Why were mosaics often used on the outside surfaces of buildings?
A. They cost less than other materials.
B. They did not wear away in the sun and rain.
C. They were easy to put on buildings.
D. They could form colorful pictures.

75. On the whole, the story is about...
A. the National University.
B. materials used to make mosaics.
C. making buildings modern.
D. the art of mosaics.

Câu 76-80: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

As late as 1800, women's only place was in the home. The idea of women in the business world was unthinkable. No "nice" woman would dream of entering what was strictly a "man's world." Even if she could, what would she do? Men were positive that no woman could handle a job outside her home. This was such a widely accepted idea that when the famous Brontë sisters began writing books in 1846, they disguised themselves by signing their books with men's names.

Teaching was the first profession open to women soon after 1800. But even that was not an easy profession for women to enter because most high schools and colleges were open only to men. Oberlin College in Ohio was the first college in America to accept women.

Hospital nursing became respectable work for women only after Florence Nightingale became famous. Because she was a wealthy and cultured woman, as well as a nurse, people began to believe it was possible for women to nurse the sick and still be "ladies." Miss Nightingale opened England's first training school for nurses in 1860.

The invention of the typewriter in 1867 helped to bring women out of the home and into the business world. Because women had slender, quick fingers, they learned to operate typewriters quickly and well. Businessmen found that they had to hire women for this new kind of work.

By 1900, thousands of women were working at real jobs in schools, hospitals, and offices in both England and America. Some women even managed to become doctors or lawyers. The idea that "nice" women could work in the business world had been accepted.

76. Florence Nightingale became famous as a...
    A. teacher.
    B. rich woman.
    C. nurse.
    D. typist.
77. The first profession open to women after 1800 was...
    A. writing.
    B. teaching.
    C. operating.
    D. typing.
78. Why it is not directly stated, the article suggests that...
    A. all nurses are wealthy, cultured women.
    B. nursing is a good profession for women.
    C. women cannot learn to use typewriters.
    D. women's best profession is in business.
79. Which statement does the article lead you to believe?
    A. There are more men than women in professional jobs.
    B. The Brontë sisters thought that they were men.
    C. England's training school for nurses was in Ohio.
    D. Nowadays all nurses are women.
80. On the whole, the article tells you about...
    A. high schools and colleges.
    B. the famous Brontë sisters.
    C. women in the business world.
    D. inventions that changed women's roles.

ĐỀ 26

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Câu 1-5: Hãy chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. meat B. sweat C. leaf D. seat
2. A. antibiotic B. pant C. ant D. want
3. A. idiom B. idea C. item D. identical
4. A. bones B. courts C. drills D. hands
5. A. pays B. stays C. says D. plays

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Câu 6-10: Hãy chọn dạng đúng của từ (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. She gets a lot of .... from reading.
A. enjoy B. enjoyment C. enjoyfulness D. enjoyability

7. The incident left him with feelings of anger and ....
A. bitterness B. bitterment C. bittering D. bitterly

8. It's .... to know that when we retire, we will receive a very good pension.
A. comfort B. comfortability
C. comforting D. uncomforting

9. The negotiations are at a ...., with neither side willing to make concessions.
A. stand B. standing C. stillstand D. standstill

10. What are the entry .... at this university.
A. requires B. requiring C. requirements D. prerequisites

Câu 11-35: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

11. Sorry we're late, we .... the wrong turning.
A. had taken B. were taking C. took D. are taking

12. Although he didn't have a ticket, Ken .... come in.
A. could B. can C. might D. was allowed to

13. She .... her holiday in Thailand.
    A. said me about   B. told about
    C. said about   D. told me about

14. .... arrived for you this morning.
    A. Furniture   B. A furniture
    C. Some furniture   D. Some furnitures

15. She felt good .... the prize.
    A. about win   B. with winning   C. to win   D. about winning

16. On July 20, 1969, Astronaut Neil Armstrong .... down onto the moon, the first person ever to set foot on another celestial body.
    A. was stepping   B. stepped
    C. has stepped   D. was step

17. The plane's departure was delayed because of mechanical difficulties. When the weary passengers finally boarded the aircraft, many were annoyed and irritable because they .... in the airport for three and a half hours.
    A. are waiting   B. were waiting
    C. have been waiting   D. had been waiting

18. Jimmy and Maria were mischievous children. They .... tricks on their teachers, which always got them into a lot of trouble.
    A. could play   B. used to play
    C. could have played   D. may have played

19. "I locked myself out of my apartment. I didn't know what to do."
"You .... your roommate."
    A. could have called   B. may have called
    C. would have called   D. must have called

20. I .... with you on that subject.
    A. am agree   B. am agreed   C. agreeing   D. agree

21. About 15,000 years ago, northern Wisconsin .... under ice a mile deep.
    A. buried   B. was burying   C. was buried   D. had buried

22. Jack offered .... care of my garden while I was out of town.
    A. take   B. taking   C. to have taken   D. to take

23. I got Barbara .... her car for the weekend.
    A. to let me to borrow   B. let me borrow
    C. to let me borrow   D. let me to borrow

24. Bob got fired. It's going to be difficult for him to find .... job.
    A. other   B. another   C. the other   D. the another

25. At the news conference, several reporters didn't get clear answers to .... questions.
A. theirs B. their C. his and hers D. his and her

26. The new shopping mall is gigantic. It's advertised as a place .... you can find just about anything you might want to buy.
A. where B. which C. in where D. in that

27. "Have you ever met the man .... over there?" – "No. Who is he?"
A. stands B. standing
C. is standing D. who he is standing

28. "I can't decide what color I want for my bedroom. What do you think?"
"You should choose .... color you want. You're the one who will have to live with it."
A. whichever that B. whatever
C. however D. that what

29. "Why didn't Henry attend the meeting this morning?"
"He's been very sick. His doctor insisted that he .... in bed this week.
A. will stay B. stayed C. stays D. stay

30. While .... to help Tim with his math, I got impatient because he wouldn't pay attention to what I was saying.
A. I am trying B. having tried C. I try D. trying

31. Loan worked for a supermarket last summer .... money for school expenses.
A. because to earn B. so she earns
C. for she earned D. so that she could earn

32. Alex cannot express himself clearly and correctly in writing. He will never advance in his job .... he improve his language skills.
A. otherwise B. if C. only if D. unless

33. Jack insisted that he didn't need any help, ... I helped him anyway.
A. and B. so C. besides D. but

34. "Here's my phone number." – "Thanks. I'll give you a call if I .... some help tomorrow."
A. will need B. need C. would need D. needed

35. I .... you to the woman I was speaking with, but I couldn't think of her name.
A. will introduce B. would introduce
C. would have introduced D. couldn't have introduced

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Câu 36-50: Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.

36. I need both fine and brown sugar as well as powdered sugar to bake
A B C D
a Hawaiian cake.

37. The president mentioned to the cabinet members he was going
A B
to negotiate a new treaty with the foreign minister.
C D

38. Maribel has registered for both the afternoon anthropology class
A
as well as the evening sociology lecture.
B C D

39. This class has canceled because too few students had registered
A B C D
before registration closed.

40. The next important question we have to decide is when do we have
A B C
to submit the proposal.
D

41. After to take the medication, the patient became drowsy and more
A B C
manageable.
D

42. He was drunk a cup of coffee when the telephone rang.
A B C D

43. Because they have moved away, they hardly never go to the beach
A B C D
anymore.

44. The little boy's mother bought him a five-speeds racing bicycle for his
A B C D
birthday.

45. Sam used to living in Oklahoma, but his company had him transferred
A B C
to a better position in Georgia.
D

46. Our new television came with a ninety-days warranty on all
A B C
electrical components.
D

47. Having lived here for seven years, my friend is used to speak
A B C
English with all her classmates.
D

48. The lion has long been a symbol of strength, power, and it is very cruel.
A B C D

49. I put my new book of zoology here on the desk a few minutes ago,
A B C
but I cannot seem to find it.
D

50. Nancy said that she went to the supermarket before coming home.
A B C D

Câu 51-55: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

51. .... suggested stopping at the next town.
A. Peter who had been driving all day
B. Peter who had been driving all day,
C. Peter, who had been driving all day,
D. Peter, whose had been driving all day,

52. If I dyed my hair blue, ...
A. everyone would laugh at me B. everyone will laugh at me
C. everyone will have laughed at me D. everyone is laughing at me

53. You must go tomorrow ....
A. if you are ready or not.
B. even if you are ready or not.
C. whether you are ready or not.
D. even though you are ready or not.

54. The days were shot, ...
A. for that it was now December.
B. for it was now December.
C. because of that it was now December.
D. as for that it was now December.

55. He spoke for such a long time ....
A. so people began to fall asleep.
B. so that people began to fall asleep.
C. that people began to fall asleep.
D. so as people began to fall asleep.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 56-70: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

When I first arrived here to take up my new job, I stayed in a hotel, but I soon started looking for some permanent (56).......... . The first flat I (57).......... over was in (58).........., and was obviously extremely damp in winter. Quite apart from the fact that the only (59).......... was of a brick wall. Then I had a look at a small flat in a modern (60).......... . It had a (61).......... space and a garden, but the (62).......... was far too high for me. I didn't want to (63).......... up in a tiny place, so I answered an ad for house-sharing. The house was in a quiet (64).........., and as soon as I saw it I fell in love with it. There was a high overgrown (65).......... around the front garden, and (66).......... to park cars in the drive. The room to (67).......... looked out (68).......... the back garden, and had a big bay window. Although it meant (69).......... the kitchen and living room, I did have my own bathroom, really just a shower and washbasin (70).......... into what must have once been a cupboard.

56. A. home B. accommodation C. house D. landlords
57. A. passed B. viewed C. came D. looked
58. A. an attic B. a basement C. a cave D. a bed-sit
59. A. view B. entrance C. distance D. bathroom
60. A. tower B. department C. block D. square
61. A. living B. breathing C. working D. parking
62. A. lift B. roof C. area D. rent
63. A. end B. live C. shut D. pay
64. A. surroundings B. neighborhood C. context D. premises
65. A. fence B. bush C. hedge D. lawn
66. A. room B. permission C. areas D. place
67. A. let B. myself C. pay D. luckily
68. A. in B. over C. at D. for

69. A. without B. in C. sharing D. having
70. A. poured B. crowded C. cluttered D. crammed

Câu 71-75: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

The elephant is another animal that lives in groups. An elephant herd usually has from twenty to forty members. The elephants in the heard depend on one another for help in time of trouble. The leader of the group is usually a wise and strong female. She travels at the head of the herd and is followed by the other females and their young. The bull elephants follow last. When danger threatens, the bulls form a circle around the weaker animals and guard them.

The members of the herd are loyal to one another. A sick or wounded elephant is not left behind to die. If an elephant is sick, the whole herd stops traveling until it gets well. When an elephant is injured, two others walk on both sides of it and support it with their bodies.

Elephants are fond of the youngsters in the group and give them special care. They help young animals stay afloat when the herd crosses a river. They work together to rescue a calf that has wandered into a dangerous place. A female elephant that is about to give birth to her young leaves the herd for a short time. However, she takes another female along to act as "aunt." The aunt stands guard and helps the mother with her new-born calf. In this way, the whole herd protects its newest member.

71. A young elephant is called...
    A. a bull
    B. an "aunt"
    C. a herd
    D. a calf
72. In times of danger, the males form a circle around...
    A. the enemy
    B. the weaker animals
    C. the leader of the group
    D. the females
73. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that...
    A. elephants are often sick.
    B. elephants have no enemies.

C. elephants do not care about one another.
D. bull elephants are the strongest elephants.

74. Why does a female elephant take along an "aunt" when she gives birth?
A. The aunt keeps the baby elephant for her.
B. The aunt is the only one that will go with the mother.
C. The aunt tries to protect the other female elephant.
D. The aunt prevents the mother elephant from running away.

75. On the whole, this story is about...
A. an elephant herd.
B. how elephants give birth.
C. how elephant herds travel.
D. how young elephants are protected.

Câu 76-80: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the Titanic. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed "unsinkable". So sure of this were the owners that they provided only twenty lifeboats and rafts, less than one half the number needed for the 2,227 passengers on board.

Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg, only two days at sea and more than half way between England and the New York destination. Because the luxury liner was traveling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship's submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the lifeboats. Four hours after the mishap, another ship, the Carpathia, rescued the 705 survivors. The infamous Titanic enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland, where it lies today.

76. Which of the following did NOT contribute to the large death toll?
A. panic
B. fire
C. speed
D. the Carpathia

77. How many days was the Titanic at sea before sinking?
   A. 2
   B. 4
   C. 6
   D. 12

78. The word "dubbed" in the passage is closest in meaning to...
   A. initiated
   B. called
   C. christened
   D. listed

79. Which of the following is NOT true?
   A. only a third of those aboard died
   B. the Carpathia rescued the survivors
   C. the Titanic sank near Newfoundland
   D. the Titanic was the fastest ship afloat in 1912

80. What is the main idea of this passage?
   A. The Titanic proved itself the most seaworthy vessel in 1912.
   B. Attempts to rescue the Titanic's survivors were not successful.
   C. Overconfidence by builders and owners was greatly responsible for the sinking of the vessel.
   D. A fire and panic were the only causes for the sinking of the ship

ĐỀ 27

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Câu 1-5: Hãy chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. sp*ear* B. g*ear* C. f*ear* D. p*ear*
2. A. *th*rough B. *th*emselves C. *th*reaten D. *th*under
3. A. *ch*eck B. *ch*eese C. *ch*oir D. *ch*erry
4. A. wat*ch*ing B. mat*ch*es C. ma*ch*ine D. kit*ch*en
5. A. s*or*t B. dist*or*t C. comf*or*table D. p*or*table

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Câu 6-10: Hãy chọn dạng đúng của từ (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. He's the most unpleasant, ... person I've ever met.
   A. ummannered B. ill-mannered C. inmanneristic D. mannerless

7. I was green with .... when I saw her new house.
A. envies B. envy C. envying D. envious

8. She's got a very .... mind.
A. perceiving B. perceived C. perceivable D. perceptive

9. Despite going to German classes twice a week, I don't feel I'm making much .... with the language.
A. ahead B. headway C. heading D. overhead

10. Going swimming every day would have very .... effects.
A. beneficial B. benefited C. beneficent D. beneficiary

Câu 11-35: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

11. Wait here until I .... you.
A. will call B. am calling
C. am going to call D. call

12. I could .... much more for the painting if I'd sold it overseas.
A. have got B. get C. have D. has got

13. She encouraged.......... the job.
A. to take the job B. that Frank should take
C. Frank to take D. to Frank to take

14. What have you got ....?
A. for the dinner B. for a dinner
C. for dinner D. to dinner

15. He was busy .... his homework.
A. doing B. to do
C. that he was doing D. he was doing

16. The minor earthquake occurred at 2:07 A.M. on January 3. Most of the people in the village .... at the time and didn't even know it had occurred until next morning.
A. slept B. had slept C. were sleeping D. sleep

17. If costal erosion continues to take place at the present rate, in another fifty years this beach .... anymore.
A. doesn't exist B. isn't going to exist
C. isn't existing D. won't be existing

18. Robert has a new car. He .... it for a very good price. He paid 30 percent less than the regular retail cost.
A. could buy B. had to buy
C. was supposed to buy D. was able to buy

19. You haven't eaten anything since yesterday afternoon. You .... be really hungry!" – "I am."

A. might B. will C. can D. must

20. Many U.S. automobiles .... in Detroit, Michigan.

A. manufacture B. have manufactured

C. are manufactured D. are manufacturing

21. Tien was new on the job, but he quickly fit himself into the .... routine of the office.

A. established B. establishing C. establishes D. establish

22. Could you please come over? I need you .... the refrigerator.

A. help me moving B. helping me to move

C. to help me move D. help me to move

23. I'll never forget .... that race. What a thrill!

A. to win B. win C. being won D. winning

24. There .... available in his area of specialization.

A. isn't a lot of job B. aren't a lot of jobs

C. isn't a lot of jobs D. aren't a lot of job

25. I have a .... sister.

A. seven years old B. seven-years-old

C. seven-year-old D. seven year olds

26. Lola's marriage has been arranged by her family. She is marrying a man ....

A. that she hardly knows him B. whom she hardly knows him

C. she hardly knows D. she hardly knows him

27. "Do you have the book .... the teacher?" – "Yes, I do."

A. that it belongs to B. to which belongs to

C. to which belongs D. that belongs to

28. "Did you remember to tell Marge .... she should bring to the meeting tomorrow?"

"Oh, my gosh! I completely forgot! I'm sorry."

A. that B. what C. if D. that what

29. Nobody yet knew what .... to cause the dam to burst, but the residents of the area organized quickly to protect life and property against the rising floods.

A. happens B. had happened

C. happen D. did it happen

30. .... extremely bad weather in the mountains, we're no longer considering our skiing trip.
A. Due to
B. Because
C. Since
D. Due to the fact that

31. .... unprepared for the exam, I felt sure I would get a low score
A. Being
B. Having
C. Because
D. Upon

32. .... there was no electricity, I was able to read because I had a candle.
A. Unless
B. Even though
C. Even
D. Only if

33. Florida is famous for its tourist attractions. Its coastline offers excellent white sand beaches. ...., it has warm, sunny weather.
A. Otherwise
B. Furthermore
C. Nevertheless
D. On the other hand

34. If I weren't working for an accounting firm, I .... in a bank.
A. work
B. will work
C. have worked
D. would be working

35. "What .... today if you hadn't come here this weekend?"
"I guess I'd be putting in extra hours at my office."
A. did you do
B. can you do
C. will you be doing
D. would you be doing

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Câu 36-50: Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.

36. In spite Nellie's fear of heights, she decided to fly with a group
A B
of her classmates to the Bahamas during the spring recess.
C D

37. Despite the roadblock, the police allowed us enter the restricted area
A B
to search for our friends.
C D

38. Food prices have raised so rapidly in the past few months that
A B C
some families have been forced to alter their eating habits.
D

39. After Allan had searched for twenty minutes, he realized that
A B
his jacket had been laying on the table the entire time.
C D

40. George has not completed the assignment yet, and Maria hasn't neither.
A B C D

41. We insist on you leaving the meeting before any further outbursts
A B C D
take place.

42. We called yesterday our friends in Hadong to tell them about the
A B C D
reunion that we are planning.

43. It was him who came running into the classroom with the news.
A B C D

44. Despite the time of the year, yesterday's temperature was enough hot
A B C
to turn on the air conditioning.
D

45. Hal's new sports car costs much more than his friend Joel.
A B C D

46. It is difficult to get used to sleep in a tent after having a soft,
A B C
comfortable bed to lie on.
D

47. No one in our office wants to drive to work any more because of
A B
there are always traffic jams at rush hour.
C D

48. Nobody had known before the presentation that Sue and her sister
A B
will receive the awards for outstanding scholarship.
C D

49. Marta being chosen as the most outstanding student on her campus
A B C
made her parents very happy.
D

50. Before she moved here, Arlene had been president of the organization
A B C
since four years.
D

Câu 51-55: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

51. .... turned out to be innocent.
    A. Tom whom everyone suspected
    B. Tom, who everyone suspected,
    C. Tom, whom everyone suspected,
    D. Tom who everyone suspected
52. If he left his bicycle outside, ...
    A. someone would steal it
    B. someone would have stolen it
    C. someone will have stolen it
    D. someone has stolen it
53. ...., you'll be late.
    A. If you start at once
    B. Unless you start at once
    C. Unless you don't start at once
    D. If you not to start at once
54. He took the food eagerly, ...
    A. although he had eaten nothing since dawn.
    B. though he had eaten nothing since dawn.
    C. as for he had eaten nothing since dawn.
    D. for he had eaten nothing since dawn.
55. Their dog was so fierce ....
    A. that no one dared come near it.
    B. therefore no one dared come near it.
    C. for that no one dared come near it.
    D. so that no one dared come near it.

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 56-70: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

The point at which physical decline with age begins adversely to affect a driver's capability has not yet been thoroughly studies. A survey of more than 3,000 road accidents in Michigan involving drivers aged over 55 showed that in eight out of ten (56).......... it was a driver over the age of 71 who had (67).......... a collision by failing to yield, turning carelessly or changing lanes.

Older drivers are obviously more (58).......... to injury in vehicle crashes, as well as being a potential higher (59).......... through their own driving (60).......... .

Reaction (61).......... in an emergency involves many different physical (62).......... such as the production of the nerve impulse, perception of the signal, (63).......... of response and transmission to the muscles.

Some of these (64).......... more than others with age, but the overall effect increases the time it takes to respond for more (65).......... drivers.

Part of the ageing process, however, does include the (66).......... of experience, often in the subconscious, which triggers (67).......... danger warnings than in younger drivers who have not experienced similar situations.

This (68).......... of judgement heightens the perception of risk and often (69).......... older drivers to avoid a situation which might then (70).......... them to the test.

56. A. users B. points C. cases D. attempts
57. A. avoided B. prevented C. caused D. activated
58. A. likely B. susceptible C. possible D. common
59. A. degree B. chance C. factor D. risk
60. A. practice B. activity C. experience D. behavior
61. A. period B. time C. process D. system
62. A. events B. parts C. factors D. forms
63. A. choice B. suggestion C. section D. preference
64. A. improve B. deteriorate C. reduce D. increase
65. A. mature B. ancient C. older D. elderly
66. A. collection B. addition C. storage D. summary
67. A. sooner B. earlier C. former D. later
68. A. lack B. maturity C. absence D. strength
69. A. follows B. progresses C. leads D. pulls
70. A. fix B. force C. enable D. put

Câu 71-75: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

When something terrible happens, such as an earthquake or a flood, people need help. At these times, they work together in groups. On

January 17, 1995, a powerful earthquake hit the city of Kobe, Japan. Many buildings burned or collapsed. Part of an expressway fell over. Train lines were damaged, and supplies of electricity, gas, and water were cut off.

Soon after the earthquake was over, people in Kobe began working together to save their city. Neighbors pull each other out of collapsed buildings. Ordinary people put out fires even before the fire trucks arrived. Volunteers in Kobe organized themselves into teams. They worked out a system to send help to where it was needed. Some people brought food, water, clothes, and electric generators to different parts of the city. Other teams search for belongings in damaged stores and homes. Some volunteers took care of children who had lost their parents.

Teams of volunteers from outside Japan helped, too. A rescue team with search dogs came from Switzerland. A group of doctors, called Doctors Without Borders, came from all over the world. A group called the International Rescue Corps also sent its members to help.

Today, Kobe has been rebuilt. But people there still remember the outpouring of support they received from all over the world back in 1995.

71. In 1995, Kobe was hit by...
    A. a storm.
    B. a flood.
    C. an earthquake.
    D. a volcano.
72. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that...
    A. the earthquake destroyed all of the cities in Japan.
    B. many people were hurt the earthquake.
    C. people no longer live in Kobe
    D. many firefighters died in the earthquake.
73. The doctors in Doctors Without Borders...
    A. all came from Switzerland.
    B. came from all over the world.
    C. used search dogs to help them.
    D. also worked for the International Rescue Corps.
74. Which of the statement does the story lead you to believe?
    A. Strong earthquakes happen only in Japan.
    B. Earthquakes are extremely dangerous.

C. It is easy to fix the damage caused by a strong earthquake.
D. Only volunteers can fix the damage caused by a strong earthquake.

75. On the whole, story is about...
A. an earthquake in Kobe, Japan.
B. the roads and trains in Kobe, Japan.
C. how to organize volunteers.
D. international volunteers' activities in Japan.

Câu 76-80: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. However, during the course of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities grew, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, more than 80 percent of the information stored on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two-thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are non-native speakers, constituting the largest number of non-native users of any language in the world.

76. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?
A. in 1066
B. around 1350
C. before 1600
D. after 1600

77. According to the passage, what of the following did NOT contribute to the spread of English around the world?
   A. the slave trade
   B. the Norman invasion
   C. missionaries
   D. colonization

78. Which of the following is true?
   A. English became a world language around 1350.
   B. Less than half of information stored on computer systems in the world is now in English.
   C. English borrowed a lot from French.
   D. Currently English is not spoken in Wales, Scotland, or Ireland.

79. According to the passage, approximately how many non-native users of English are there in the world today?
   A. a quarter million
   B. half a million
   C. 350 million
   D. 700 million

80. What is the main topic of this passage?
   A. the number of non-native users of English
   B. the French influence on the English language
   C. the expansion of English as an international language
   D. the use of English for science and technology

ĐỀ 28

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Câu 1-5: Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. organic B. extra C. pollute D. preserve
2. A. excellent B. exciting C. extensive D. existence
3. A. advancement B. chemical C. conception D. deposit
4. A. element B. eleven C. elephant D. evident
5. A. delicate B. promotion C. volcanic D. resources

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Câu 6-10: Hãy chọn dạng đúng của từ (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. The entire audience took .... at his racist remarks.
A. offending B. offensive C. offence D. offensiveness
7. They hardly ever argue – I think they're both very .... of each other's faults.
A. tolerant B. tolerable C. tolerated D. intolerable
8. I did a very stupid thing, but .... nobody saw me.
A. luckingly B. luckily C. unluckily D. lucklessly
9. His attempt to break the world record was sadly ....
A. succeeded B. successor C. successful D. unsuccessful
10. I think that your .... about the cost are wrong.
A. assume B. assuming C. assumpsit D. assumption

Câu 11-35: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

11. Next month I .... Derek for 20 years.
A. know B. will have known
C. am knowing D. will have been knowing
12. We .... into the state of the Swedish industry.
A. did some researches B. made some research
C. made research D. did some research
13. .... my friends knew I was getting married.
A. Not much of B. Not many of C. Not much D. not many
14. She was .... as anyone could have had.
A. as patient teacher B. a patient teacher
C. as patient as teacher D. as patient a teacher
15. About ten of us were taken ill .... a party we were at in York. I felt ill .... a couple of days, but was fine after that.
A. for ... during B. for ... for
C. during ... during D. during ... for

16. The little girl started to cry. She .... her doll, and no one was able to find it for her.
A. has lost B. had lost C. was losing D. was lost

17. Next week when there .... a full moon, the ocean tides will be higher.
A. is being B. is C. will be D. will have been

18. "Did you enjoy the picnic?"
"It was okay, but I'd rather .... to a movie."
A. go B. be going C. have gone D. went

19. "How long have you been married?"
"We .... have been married for twenty-three years on our next anniversary."
A. must B. should C. will D. could

20. Let's go ahead and do it now. Nothing .... by waiting.
A. accomplishes B. accomplished
C. has accomplished D. will be accomplished

21. The Mayan Indians .... an accurate and sophisticated calendar more than seven centuries ago.
A. were developed B. developed
C. have been developed D. are developed

22. I just heard that there's been a major accident that has all of the traffic tied up. If we want to get to the play on time, we'd better avoid .... the highway.
A. having taken B. take C. to take D. taking

23. No one has better qualifications. Carol is certain .... for the job.
A. to choose B. having chosen
C. to be chosen D. being chosen

24. He made the soup by mixing .... meat with some rice.
A. little B. few C. a little D. a few

25. There .... in the world today.
A. is many new computer company
B. is many new computer companies
C. are many new computers companies
D. are many new computer companies

26. People who exercise frequently have greater physical endurance than those ....
A. who doesn't B. that doesn't C. which don't D. who don't

27. The problem .... never occurred.
A. I had expected it B. who I had expected
C. that I had expected it D. I had expected

28. "My aunt has been feeling bad since Uncle George died. Is it because she's depressed?"

"I think so. .... can cause debilitating physical symptoms is a medical fact."
A. Depression B. That depression it
C. That depression D. It is that depression

29. Did the teacher explain how.......... this problem?
A. do we solve B. can we solve C. to solve D. solve

30. Emily is motivated to study .... she knows that a good education can improve her life.
A. therefore B. because of C. because D. so

31. Ever since .... Thanh the bad news, he's been avoiding me.
A. telling B. told C. I told D. having told

32. A fire must have a readily available supply of oxygen. ...., it will stop burning.
A. Consequently B. Furthermore
C. Otherwise D. However

33. The flowers will soon start to blossom .... winter is gone and the weather is beginning to get warmer.
A. even if B. now that C. so D. even though

34. Ngoc invested a lot of money with a dishonest advisor, and lost nearly all of it. Now he is having serious financial problem. He .... in this position if he had listened to some of his friends.
A. will be B. wouldn't be C. won't be D. hadn't been

35. Page 12 of the manual that came with the appliance says, ".......... any problem with the merchandise, contact your local dealer."
A. You should have B. Do you have
C. Had you have D. Should you have

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Câu 35-50: Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.

36. Let Nancy and her to make all the plans for the party, and you and I
A B
will provide the refreshments and entertainment.
C D

37. Did you know how that the actors' strike will delay the beginning
A B
of the new television season and cause the cancellation of many contracts?
C D

38. The man, of whom the red car is parked in front of our house, is a
A B C D
prominent physician in this town.

39. The doctor suggested that he lay in bed for several days as a
A B C
precaution against further damage to the tendons.
D

40. John decided to buy in the morning a new car, but in the afternoon
A B C
he changed his mind.
D

41. It has been a long time since we have talked to John, isn't?
A B C D

42. The children were playing last night outdoors when it began
A B C
to rain very hard.
D

43. My brother doesn't care how much does the car cost because he is
A B C
going to buy it anyway.
D

44. Danny spent such enjoyable vacation in Europe this summer that he
A B
plans to return as soon as he saves enough money.
C D

45. Max would rather to be fishing from this boat in the lake than sitting
A B C
at his desk in the office.
D

46. The director felt badly about not giving Mary the position that
A B C
she had sought with his company.
D

47. That novel is definitely a dense-packed narrative, but one which requires
A B C
a vast knowledge of cultural background or an excellent encyclopedia.
D

48. Until his last class at the university in 1978, Bob always turns in
A B
all of his assignments on time.
C D

49. Jane said she would borrow me her new movie camera if I wanted
A B C
to use it on my trip to Thailand.
D

50. Each of the nurses report to the operating room when his or her name
A B C
is called.
D

Câu 51-55: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

51. .... were surrounded by an angry crowd.
A. The buses most of which were already full
B. The buses, most of that were already full,
C. The buses most of that were already full
D. The buses, most of which were already full,

52. Will Mary be in time ....
A. if she gets the ten o'clock bus.
B. if she gets the ten o'clock bus?
C. if will she get the ten o'clock bus?
D. if she will get the ten o'clock bus?

53. I used my calculator; ....
A. if not I'd have taken longer.
B. not for it I'd have taken longer.
C. in other case I'd have taken longer.
D. otherwise I'd have taken longer.

54. .... she relied on him more.
A. As she came to know him better
B. The more she came to know him better
C. For she came to know him better
D. For that she came to know him better

55. .... that they took the program off.
A. As many people complained
B. So many people complained

C. For many people complained
D. Because many people complained

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 56-70: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

When we read about the natural world nowadays, it is generally to be (56).......... dire predictions about its imminent destruction. Some scientists go so (57).......... as to assert that from now on, the world can no longer be called 'natural', insofar as future processes of weather, (58).........., and all the interactions of plant and animal life will no longer carry on in their time-honored way, unaffected by (59).......... . There will never be such a thing as 'natural weather' again, say such writers, only weather (60).......... by global warming. It is hard to know whether to believe such (61).......... of doom, possibly because what they are saying seems too terrible to be (62).......... . There are other equally influential scientists who argue that climate, for example, has changed many times over the (63).........., and that what we are experiencing now may simply be part of an endless cycle of change, rather than a disaster on a global (64).......... . One cannot help wondering whether these attempts to wish the problem away (65).......... underline the extent to which western industrialized countries are to blame for upsetting the world's (66).......... . It is not our fault, they seem to be saying, because everything is all right, really! One certain (67).......... which is chilling in its implications, is that there is no longer anywhere on the earth's (68).........., whether in the depths of the oceans or in the polar wastes, which is not (69).......... by polluted air or (70).......... with empty cans and bottles. Now we are having to come to terms with understanding just what that means, and it is far from easy.

56. A. made B. given C. told D. granted
57. A. much B. often C. really D. far
58. A. change B. atmosphere C. climate D. even
59. A. beings B. man C. people D. humans
60. A. built B. manufactured C. affected D. organized
61. A. prophets B. champions C. warriors D. giants
62. A. stopped B. true C. guessed D. here

63. A. top B. again C. centuries D. world

64. A. sense B. form C. scale D. existence

65. A. simply B. to C. that D. or

66. A. future B. ecology C. balance D. population

67. A. fact B. must C. fault D. and

68. A. planet B. atmosphere C. anywhere D. surface

69. A. full B. stained C. breathing D. only

70. A. even B. recycled C. littered D. bothered

Câu 71-75: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

In the past, a city's major shopping district was in its downtown area. People could get downtown easier than they could get to other parts of the city. Before the 1920s, the best way to travel in a city was on a street-car, a subway, a railroad, or an elevated train. All these ran on tracks that led downtown.

As our cities grew outward, people living far from the center of town needed other places to shop. More people were driving cars, and they needed a place they could drive quickly. Driving downtown was difficult. Finding a parking space downtown was sometimes impossible. People also needed a shopping place where they could park easily. To meet the shopping needs of people living in the suburbs, groups of business moved farther out, too. Today, most suburbs have large shopping centers.

Modern and well-planned shopping centers are built on large areas of ground. They have even more space for parking than they do for stores. The shopping centers have many different kinds of stores. Often, the shoppers can do all their shopping in one place.

The very large shopping centers have malls which make shopping pleasant. The mall is an area between stores set aside for walking. Shoppers can stroll from store to store and enjoy beautiful fountains, statues, and plants. There are benches so that shoppers may rest. Some shopping centers have malls with roofs that protect shoppers from the weather outside.

71. Most shopping centers are built on...

A. small areas of ground.

B. tops of apartments.

C. large areas of ground.
D. the tops of parking lots.

72. Today, many suburbs have...
A. parks with beautiful fountains.
B. large shopping centers.
C. businesses with no parking spaces.
D. subways and railroads running to their centers.

73. On the whole, this story is about...
A. why some businesses have moved to the suburbs.
B. going downtown on a streetcar or elevated trains.
C. people who live in the middle of large cities.
D. the history of shopping malls.

74. Why did people want suburban shopping centers?
A. They don't like driving cars.
B. The wanted stores that had statues and plants.
C. They liked to get to them on the subways.
D. They lived far from the downtown centers.

75. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that...
A. elevated trains go to most suburban shopping centers.
B. shopping centers do not have different kinds of stores.
C. many people like to shop in places close to home.
D. people usually sleep in modern shopping centers.

Câu 76-80: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821, and went to live in New York City when she was ten years old. One day she decided that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the nineteenth century. After writing many letters seeking admission to medical schools, she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. So determined was she that she taught school and gave music lessons to earn money for her tuition.

In 1849, after graduation from medical school, she decided to further her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon, but a serious eye infection forced her to give up the idea.

Upon returning to the United State, she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857, Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another female doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides being the first female physician and founding her own hospital, she also set up the first medical school for women.

76. How old was Elizabeth Blackwell when she graduated from medical school?
   A. 10
   B. 21
   C. 28
   D. 36

77. Why couldn't she realize her dream of becoming a surgeon?
   A. She couldn't get admitted to medical school.
   B. She decided to further her education in Paris.
   C. A serious eye infection halted her quest.
   D. It was difficult for her to start a practice in the United States

78. What almost destroyed Elizabeth Blackwell's chances for becoming a doctor?
   A. She was a woman.
   B. She wrote too many letters.
   C. She couldn't graduate from medical school.
   D. She couldn't establish her hospital.

79. What was it nearly impossible for Elizabeth Blackwell to get into medical school?
   A. She had a serious eye infection.
   B. She had little or no money to pay tuition.
   C. She wanted to be part of a profession that no woman had ever entered before.
   D. Her family didn't want her to be a doctor.

80. What is the main idea of the passage?
   A. Elizabeth Blackwell overcame serious obstacles to become the first woman doctor in the United States.
   B. Elizabeth Blackwell had to abandon her plans to become a doctor because of an eye infection.
   C. Elizabeth Blackwell even taught music to pay for her medical studies.
   D. Elizabeth Blackwell founded the first medical school for women.

ĐỀ 29

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Câu 1-5: Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. favorite B. talkative C. successful D. beautiful
2. A. agency B. memory C. encounter D. influence
3. A. disease B. aspect C. design D. adhere
4. A. accessible B. account C. alternative D. ancestry
5. A. artist B. teacher C. cashier D. pilot

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Câu 6-10: Hãy chọn dạng đúng của từ (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. I'd been standing in the queue for an hour and was beginning to get rather ....
   A. patient B. patience C. impatience D. impatient
7. It's .... not being able to speak a foreign language.
   A. frustrated B. frustrations C. frustrating D. frustrates
8. She was tormented by feelings of ....
   A. guilty B. guilt C. guiltlessness D. guiltless
9. Having our passports stolen was a rather .... start to the holiday.
   A. fortune B. unfortuned C. unfortunate D. unfortunately
10. This statue .... the soldiers who died in the war.
    A. memorizes B. memorial
    C. commemorates D. commemorizes

Câu 11-35: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

11. I .... you can swim so well and I can't.
    A. hate B. hate it that C. hate that D. hate it
12. .... resigned, we would have been forced to sack him.
    A. Had he not B. Hadn't he C. He had not D. He not had

13. I .... with the performance, but I got flu the day before.
A. was to have helped B. helped
C. was to help D. had helped

14. We should use .... time we have available to discuss Jon's proposal.
A. the little of B. the little C. the few D. the little

15. I told him that he couldn't hope to catch a big fish .... a small rod like that, but he insisted .... trying.
A. with ... on B. by ... about C. with ... about D. by ... on

16. According to research reports, people usually .... in their sleep 25 to 30 times each night.
A. turn B. are turning C. have turned D. turned

17. Jane's eyes burned and her shoulders ached. She .... at the computer for 5 straight hours. Finally, she took a break.
A. is sitting B. has been sitting
C. was sitting D. had been sitting

18. "Why are you so sure that Ann didn't commit the crime she's been accused of committing?"
"She .... that crime because I was with her, and we were out of town on that day."
A. may not have committed B. wasn't supposed to commit
C. committed D. couldn't have committed

19. "I .... there at 6 P.M. for the meeting, but my car won't start. Could you please give me a lift in your car." – "Sure. Are you ready to go now?"
A. will be B. may be
C. supposed to be D. have got to be

20. "When ....?" – "In 1928."
A. penicillin was discovered B. did penicillin discovered
C. was penicillin discovered D. did penicillin discover

21. George is .... Lisa.
A. marry with B. marry to C. married with D. married to

22. The painting was beautiful. I stood there .... it for a long time.
A. for admiring B. being admired
C. admire D. admiring

23. I was enjoying my book, but I stopped .... a program on TV.
A. reading to watch B. to read to watch
C. to read for watching D. reading for to watch

24. Many of the .... not expect to win.
A. participants in the race do B. participant in the races does
C. participants in the race does D. participant in the race does

25. Self-esteem is important. It's important for people to like ....
A. oneself B. yourself C. him/herself D. themselves

26. "Is this the address to .... you want the package sent?" – "Yes."
A. where B. that C. which D. whom

27. "Do you remember Mrs. Goddard, ... taught us English composition?"
"I certainly do."
A. who B. whom C. that D. which

28. There was an earthquake on the coast yesterday. Fortunately, there was no loss of life. However, because of the danger of collapsing sea walls, it was essential that the area .... evacuated quickly.
A. to be B. will be C. be D. is

29. .... the National Weather Bureau predicted severe storms did not deter the fishing boasts from going out into the open sea.
A. The fact that B. That fact is that
C. Is fact that D. The fact is that

30. Sonia broke her leg in two places. ...., she had to wear a cast and use crutches for three months.
A. Such that B. Consequently
C. For that D. Because

31. .... my daughter reaches the age of sixteen, she will be able to drive.
A. Having B. Since C. Once D. Because

32. I studied Spanish for four years in high school. ...., I had trouble talking with people when I was traveling in Spain.
A. Therefore B. On the other hand
C. Moreover D. Nevertheless

33. Only if you promise to study hard .... to tutor you.
A. will I agree B. agree I C. I agree D. I will agree

34. The world .... a better place if we had known a hundred years ago what we know today about the earth's environment.
A. will be B. was C. should be D. might be

35. Mai walked away from the discussion. Otherwise, she .... something she would regret later.
A. will say B. said C. might say D. might have said

PHẦN III – VIẾT

Câu 36-50: Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.

36. After rising the flag to commemorate the holiday, the president gave
A B C
a long speech.
D

37. We should have been informed Janis about the change in plans
A B
regarding our weekend trip to the mountains.
C D

38. Although her severe pain, Pat decided to come to the meeting so that
A B C
there would be a quorum.
D

39. Dr. Alvarez was displeased because the student had turned in an
A B
unacceptable report, so he made him to rewrite it.
C D

40. Some of the plants in this store require very little care, but this one
needs
A B
much more sunlight than the others ones.
C D

41. Henry objects to our buying this house without the approval
A B
of our attorney, and John does so.
C D

42. Those homework that your teacher assigned is due on Tuesday
A B C
unless you have made prior arrangements to turn it in late.
D

43. Mary and her sister studied biology last year, and so does Jean.
A B C D

44. Although the quantity was small, we had supplies enough to finish
A B C
the experiment.
D

45. Sally must have called her sister last night, but she arrived home
A B
too late to call her.
C D

46. Tom and Mark hope go skiing in the mountains this weekend
A B
if the weather permits.
C D

47. Louise is the more capable of the three girls who have tried out for the
A B C
part in the play.
D

48. When I last saw Janet, she hurried to her next class on the other side
A B C
of the campus and did not have time to talk.
D

49. When Cliff was sick with the flu, his mother made him to eat beef
A B C
soup and rest in bed.
D

50. The athlete, together with his coach and several relatives, are traveling
A B C D
to the Olympic Games.

Câu 51-55: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

51. .... is trying to get a job.
A. Ann, whose children are at school all day,
B. Ann whose children are at school all day
C. Ann, of whom children are at school all day,
D. Ann, children of whom are at school all day,

52. If I knew her number, ...
A. I can ring her
B. I will ring her
C. I will have rung her
D. I could ring her up.

53. We must be back before midnight; ....
A. if not we'll be locked out.
B. not for that we'll be locked out.

C. otherwise we'll be locked out.
D. in other case we'll be locked out.

54. .... he has to think of his family.
A. As for a married man B. Because of a married man
C. As a married man D. Because a married man

55. .... don't touch this switch.
A. No matter whatever you do B. No matter you do
C. Whatever matter you do D. No matter what you do

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 56-70: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

I don't want to alarm you. There is still enough sand left in the world to satisfy most holidaymakers but in many parts of the world beaches are literally being (56).......... away and have to regularly (57)...........

First much of the sand for beaches (58).......... from cliffs which crumble away as they are pounded by the waves. To (59).......... them, sea walls are often erected. With cliffs no (60).......... crumbling, the beaches are robbed of the material which would (61).......... feed them.

Beaches are also (62).......... with sand and gravel by rivers which bring it down from the mountains and hills. In some places rivers are being dammed and (63).......... are built to retain water. They trap more of the sediment so the rivers (64).......... less sand and gravel to the sea. This is happening in places like California and Scotland. In Egypt the (65).......... of the Aswan Dam has (66).......... the Nile silt, so much less silt is being fed towards coastal (67)........... That has meant the delta is now eroding instead of (68).......... as before.

Thirdly to improve the access to the beach many holiday resorts build a promenade along the sea front. Like some of the fortifications of cliff (69)..........., this usually has a flat vertical surface off which the waves (70)........... This helps wash the sand away down the beach and most of it is lost.

56. A. thrown B. rubbed C. washed D. cleaned
57. A. removed B. replaced C. rebuilt D. redrawn
58. A. collects B. forms C. falls D. comes
59. A. protect B. prepare C. surround D. cover

60. A. sooner B. longer C. further D. later
61. A. often B. occasionally C. sometimes D. normally
62. A. presented B. given C. filled D. supplied
63. A. reservoirs B. canals C. wells D. locks
64. A. fetch B. take C. pull D. push
65. A. designing B. engineering C. building D. forming
66. A. kept B. trapped C. sealed D. solidified
67. A. beaches B. resorts C. areas D. parts
68. A. growing B. shrinking C. swelling D. reducing
69. A. tops B. faces C. features D. hangings
70. A. bounce B. jump C. splash D. ripple

Câu 71-75: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

In pioneer days, being a good neighbor was very important. Neighbors helped one another raise a house, build a barn, and clear fields. Families depended on one another for friendship and entertainment. But today in our cities and suburbs, neighboring is not common. A family may not even know the other families that live close by.

We live in an age of machines, and each family may have its own car, TV set, and washing machine. People no longer depend on neighbors as much as they once did. Machines keep people apart in other ways. In our grandparents' time, women met while they hung out the washing, and men stopped and talked while they mowed the lawns. Today, families stay inside with their automatic dryers. They can't hear anything above the roar of their power lawn mowers. And the children are inside watching their favorite TV show.

Is the idea of being neighborly old-fashioned? In 1965, a power failure hit New York City, and many thousands of people were left stranded. Suddenly, everyone shared the same problem, and our largest city became a group of eight million neighbors. People with cars offered rides to those walking. Other persons helped direct traffic. Trapped in elevators, people played word games and helped keep each other in good spirits.

In times of trouble, people still depend on one another. As time goes on, people may once again feel that being a good neighbor is important.

71. In pioneer days, it was important to be a good...
   A. grandparent.
   B. neighbor.
   C. worker.
   D. teacher.
72. Today, in our cities and suburbs...
   A. neighboring is very common.
   B. a family may not know its neighbors.
   C. a family does not have any neighbors.
   D. a family does not hear anything from is neighbors.
73. On the whole, this story is about...
   A. being neighborly.
   B. hanging out the washing.
   C. entertaining the neighbors.
   D. helping neighbors during a power failure.
74. The word "stranded" in paragraph 2 means...
   A. trapped in elevators.
   B. sharing the same problem with other people.
   C. offering rides to people who walk.
   D. unable to move around because of a lack of transport.
75. Why aren't people as neighborly today as they used to be?
   A. People don't need neighbors because they have no problems in their life.
   B. People do not like to talk to one another.
   C. People live far away from their neighbors.
   D. Machines keep people busy today.

Câu 76-80: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

Footracing is a popular activity in the United States. It is seen not only as a competitive sport but also as a way to exercise, to enjoy the camairaderie of like-minded people, and to donate money to a good cause. Though serious runners may spend months training to compete, other runners and walkers might not train at all. Those not competing to win might run in an effort to beat their own time or simply to enjoy the fun and exercise. People of all ages, from those of less than one year (who may be pushed in strollers) to those in their eighties, enter into this sport. The races are held on city streets, on college campuses, through parks, and in suburban areas, and they are commonly 5 to 10 kilometers in length.

The largest footrace in the world is the 12-kilometer Bay to Breakers race that is held in San Francisco every spring. This race begins on the east side of the city near San Francisco Bay and ends on the west side at the Pacific Ocean. There may be 80,000 or more people running in this race through the streets and hills of San Francisco. In the front are the serious runners who compete to win and who might finish in as little as 34 minutes. Behind them are the thousands who take several hours to finish. In the back of the race are those who dress in costumes and come just for fun. One year there was a group of men who dressed like Elvis Presley, and another group consisted of firefighters who were tied together in a long line and who were carrying a fire hose. There was even a bridal party, in which the bride was dressed in a long white gown and the groom wore a tuxedo. The bride and groom threw flowers to bystanders, and they were actually married at some point along the route.

76. The main purpose of this passage is to...
   A. encourage people to exercise.
   B. describe a popular activity.
   C. make fun of runners in costume.
   D. give reasons for the popularity of footraces.

77. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in this passage?
   A. Some runners looked like Elvis Presley.
   B. Some runners were ready to put out a fire.
   C. Some runners were participating in a wedding.
   D. Some runners were serious about winning.

78. The second paragraph is mainly concerned with which of the following?
   A. a description of the Bay to Breakers race
   B. the reasons people run the Bay to Breakers race
   C. a wedding during the Bay to Breakers race
   D. a description of the location of the Bay to Breakers race

79. As used line 1 of the passage, the word "activity" is most similar to...
   A. pursuit
   B. motion

C. pilgrimage
D. expectation

80. Which of the following is NOT implied by the author?
A. Footraces appeal to a variety of people.
B. Walkers can compete for prizes.
C. Entering a race is a way to give support to an organization.
D. Running is a good way to strengthen the heart.

ĐỀ 30

PHẦN I. NGỮ ÂM

Câu 1-5: Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại.

1. A. fancy B. portrait C. endless D. require
2. A. accuse B. admire C. enter D. deny
3. A. intelligent B. comfortable C. necessary D. secretary
4. A. product B. purpose C. postcard D. postpone
5. A. retail B. pursue C. direct D. consult

PHẦN II. TỪ VỰNG + NGỮ PHÁP

Câu 6-10: Hãy chọn dạng đúng của từ (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. I don't feel particularly .... talking to people I've never met before.
A. comforting B. comfortable C. comfortably D. comforted

7. They are very .... people, so the bad language in that film is unlikely to offend them.
A. mindful B. broad-minded
C. narrow-minded D. mindless

8. It's .... when people won't believe things that are obviously true.
A. furious B. fury C. infuriating D. furies

9. The idea that the 'rises' is a popular ....
A. conceiving B. misconception
C. concept D. conceiver

10. Little Jimmy has been a bit .... today
A. troublesome B. troubled
C. troubleshooting D. troublemaker

Câu 11-35: Hãy chọn từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

11. The new computer system .... next month.
A. is being installed by people B. is be installed
C. is being installed D. is been installed

12. I remembered .... the race.
A. the horse's winning B. the horse to win
C. the horse winning D. the horse's to win

13. The government has introduced ....
A. a children's clothes tax B. a tax on children clothes
C. a children clothes tax D. a tax on children's clothes

14. The newspaper is owned by the Mearson Group, ... is Sir James Bex.
A. which chairman B. whose chairman
C. who chairman D. chairman

15. I still feel very tired .... in the morning.
A. when I wake up B. as I wake up
C. when I will wake up D. while I wake up

16. While I .... TV last night, a mouse ran across the floor.
A. watch B. watched
C. was watching D. am watching

17. I know you feel bad now, Tommy, but try to put it out of your mind. By the time you're an adult, you .... all about it.
A. forget B. will have forgotten
C. will be forgetting D. forgot

18. "Since we have to be there in a hurry, we .... take a taxi." – "I agree."
A. had better B. may C. have been used to D. are able to

19. "I left a cookie on the table, but now it's gone. What happened to it?"
"I don't know. One of the children .... it."
A. may have eaten B. could eat
C. had to eat D. should have eaten

20. In recent years, the government has imposed pollution controls on automobile manufacturers. Both domestic and imported automobiles must .... anti-pollution devices.
A. equip with B. be equipped with
C. equip by D. be equipped by

21 The rescuers .... for their bravery and fortitude in locating the lost mountain climbers.
A. were praised B. praised C. were praising D. praising

22 Jim should have asked for help instead .... to do it himself.
A. of trying B. to try C. try D. from trying

23 Who is the woman talking to Mr. Quinn? I don't recall .... her around the office before.
A. to have seen B. seeing C. to see D. being seen

24 The English .... strong traditions.
A. has many B. have much
C. have many D. has much

25 What .... you used in picking a winner in the art contest?
A. is the criteria B. are the criteria
C. are the criterion D. are the criterions

26 Ann quit her job at the advertising agency, ... surprised everyone.
A. which B. that C. who D. that it

27 I have three brothers, ... are businessmen.
A. that all of them B. who they all
C. all of whom D. who all of them

28 .... saying was so important that I asked everyone to stop talking and listen.
A. What the woman was B. The woman was
C. That the woman was D. What was the woman

29 Quang walked into the huge hall to register for classes. At first, he simply looked around and wondered what .... supposed to do.
A. was he B. am I C. he was D. I am

30 Our village had .... money available for education that the schools had to close.
A. so little B. such little C. so much D. such much

31 Minh will enjoy chess more the next time he goes to Mr. Ban .... he has had chess lessons.
A. so that B. before C. now that D. and

32 I'm sorry you've decided not to go with us on the river trip, but .... you change your mind, there will still be enough room on the boat for you.
A. even B. nevertheless
C. in the event that D. provided that

33. Camels have either one hump or two humps. The Arabian camel has one hump. The Bactrian camel, ..., has two humps.
A. nevertheless　　　B. however
C. furthermore　　　D. otherwise

34. The medicine made me feel dizzy. I felt as though the room .... around and around.
A. were spinning　　　B. will spin
C. spins　　　D. would be spinning

35. I would never have encouraged you to go into this field .... it would be so stressful for you. I'm sorry it's been so difficult for you.
A. had I known　　　B. and I had known
C. should I know　　　D. but I knew

PHẦN III. VIẾT

Câu 36-50: Hãy xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) cần phải sửa để câu trở thành chính xác.

36. Louie got his sister read his class assignment, and then asked her
A
to write the report for him because he did not have enough time.
B　C　D

37. When we arrived at the store to purchase the dishwasher advertise
A　B　C
in the newspaper, we learned that all the dishwashers had been sold.
D

38. He is the only candidate who the faculty members voted not to retain
A　B　C
on the list of eligible replacements for Professor Kotey.
D

39. Although the danger that he might be injured, Boris bravely entered the
A　B　C
burning house in order to save the youngster.
D

40. After Quang had returned to his house, he was reading a book.
A　B　C　D

41. Harry's advisor persuaded his taking several courses which did
A　B
not involve much knowledge of mathematics.
C　D

42. Please give me a few coffee and some biscuits if you have any left.
A B C D

43. Pete had already saw that musical before he read the reviews about it.
A B C D

44. Kurt had so interesting and creative plans that everyone wanted to work
A B C
on his committee.
D

45. If a crisis would occur, those unfamiliar with the procedures would not
A B C
know how to handle the situation.
D

46. The salad tasted so well that my brother returned to the salad bar for
A B C
another helping.
D

47. They played so good game of tennis last night that they surprised their
A B C D
audience.

48. Before we returned from swimming in the river near the camp, someone
A
had stole our clothes, and we had walk back with our towels around us.
B C D

49. The geology professor showed us a sample about volcanic rock which
A B C
dated back seven hundred years.
D

50. The chemistry instructor explained the experiment in such of a way
A B
that it was easily understood.
C D

Câu 51-55: Hãy chọn nhóm từ / mệnh đề thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

51. .... ring her up every week.
A. Her sons, both of who work abroad,
B. Her sons, both of whom work abroad,

C. Her sons, of whom both work abroad,
D. Her sons both of whom work abroad

52. If you tried again, ...
A. you can succeed.
B. you were going to succeed
C. you might succeed.
D. you will succeed

53. I always slept by the phone ....
A. in case he rang during the night.
B. in the case that he rang during the night.
C. otherwise he rang during the night.
D. whether he rang during the night.

54. .... I cannot accept it.
A. When I sympathize with your point of view
B. Whereas I sympathize with your point of view
C. While I sympathize with your point of view
D. While I am sympathizing with your point of view

55. .... all the cars completed the course.
A. Despite the severe weather conditions
B. In spite the severe weather conditions
C. Although the severe weather conditions
D. Despite that the severe weather conditions

PHẦN IV. ĐỌC HIỂU

Câu 56-70: Hãy chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau.

Have you ever asked yourself what you are working for? If you have ever had the time to (56).......... this taboo question, or put it to others in moments of weakness or confidentiality, you (57).......... well have heard some or all of the (58).......... . It's the money of course, some say with a smile, as if explaining something to a small child. Or it's the satisfaction of (59).......... well done, the sense of achievement behind the clinching of an important (60).......... . I worked as a bus conductor once, and I can't say I (61).......... the same as I staggered along the swaying gangway trying to (62).......... out tickets without falling over into someone's lap. It's the company of other people perhaps, but if that is the (63).........., what about farmers? Is it the conversation in the farmyard that keep them captivated by the job? Work is power and a sense of status say those (64)......... have either attained these elusive goals, or feel aggrieved that nobody has yet recognised their leadership (65).......... . Or we can blame it all on someone else, the family or the taxman. I suspect, and I say this under my (66).........., that most of us work rather hard, hoping for something to (67).......... up. We'll win the pools, and tell the boss what we really think. We'll scrape together the (68)......... and open that little shop we always dreamed of, or go (69)......... the world, or spend more time in the garden. One day we'll get that (70)......... we deserve, but until then at least we have something to do. And we are so busy doing it that we won't have time to wonder why.

56. A. propse B. meditate C. consider D. launch
57. A. might B. shall C. will D. should
58. A. below B. rest C. following D. latter
59. A. a work B. a job C. a task D. an effort
60. A. deal B. position C. job D. engagement
61. A. enjoyed B. wished C. hoped D. felt
62. A. make B. turn C. issue D. give
63. A. one B. case C. question D. former
64. A. people B. must C. who D. to
65. A. qualities B. status C. property D. requirements
66. A. oath B. suspicion C. breath D. pressure
67. A. move B. turn C. ease D. end
68. A. resources B. opportunities C. rest D. money
69. A. round B. over C. into D. to
70. A. ambition B. station C. vocation D. promotion

Câu 71-75: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

When the automobile was first invented, few people thought of buying one. Gradually, as cars were improved, more people wanted to buy them. Designers tried to think of improved ways to manufacture automobiles. Finally, Henry Ford set up a factory with an assembly line to produce automobiles.

Even with this new system of manufacturing, the automobile industry remained fairly small. Almost all the assembly work was done in a few large factories near Detroit, Michigan, the United States. Then the cars were shipped to wholesalers all over the country. Wholesalers bought the cars from the factory and sold them to auto dealers in each city. The dealers then sold the cars to the people who wanted to buy them. During the 1920s, this system began to change. The automobile industry had grown rapidly. Soon it was no longer practical to have assembly plants in Detroit only. New plants were built all over the country. With plants near each dealer, the wholesaler's job was unnecessary. The dealers could buy cars directly from the factory.

Many other kinds of industries have moved their factories from the cities to small towns. In place of one large factory, these companies now have several smaller plants. Like the automobile industry, they have found that many small factories can be more efficient than fewer large plants.

71. A job that became unnecessary was that of the...
    A. factory worker.
    B. car dealer.
    C. manufacturer.
    D. wholesaler
72. Henry Ford set up a factory...
    A. that had no machinery.
    B. that sold cars directly to the people.
    C. with an assembly line.
    D. with few workers.
73. Which of the following is true?
    A. Many small plants can be more efficient than a few large ones.
    B. Auto dealers always need wholesalers.
    C. The automobile industry did not change until 1930s.
    D. Automobile plants cannot be found in small towns.
74. Why were new assembly plants built?
    A. There was not enough room to make the Detroit factory bigger.
    B. There were not enough workers in Detroit.
    C. No dealers wanted to buy cars manufactured in Detroit.
    D. It was no longer practical to have only one factory.
75. On the whole, this story is about...
    A. the job of a wholesaler.
    B. how to sell cars in Detroit, Michigan.

C. industries that have changed.
D. automobile manufacturing in the United States.

Câu 76-80: Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn câu trả lời thích hợp nhất (ứng với A, B, C hoặc D) để trả lời các câu hỏi hoặc hoàn thành các câu sau.

After two decades of growing student enrollments and economic prosperity, business schools in the United States have started to face harder times. Only Harvard's MBA School has shown a substantial increase in enrollment in recent years. Both Princeton and Stanford have seen decreases in their enrollments. Since 1990, the number of people receiving Masters in Business Administration (MBA) degrees, has dropped about 3 percent to 75,000, and the trend of lower enrollment rates is expected to continue.

There are two factors causing the decrease in seeking an MBA degree. The first one is that many graduates of four-year colleges are finding that an MBA degree does not guarantee a plush job on Wall Street or in other financial districts of major American cities. Many of the entry-level management jobs are going to students graduating with Master of Arts degrees in English and the humanities as well as those holding MBA degrees. Students have asked the question, "Is an MBA degree really what I need to be best prepared for getting a good job?" The second major factor has been the cutting of American payrolls and the lower number of entry-level jobs being offered. Business needs are changing, and MBA schools are struggling to meet the new demands.

76. Which of the following business schools has not shown a decrease in enrollment?
A. Princeton
B. Harvard
C. Stanford
D. Yale

77. Which of the following descriptions most likely applies to Wall Street?
A. a center for international affairs
B. a major financial center
C. a shopping district
D. a neighborhood in New York

78. According to the passage, what are two causes of declining business school enrollment?
    A. lack of necessity for an MBA and an economic recession
    B. low salary and foreign competition
    C. fewer MBA schools and fewer entry-level jobs
    D. declining population and economic prosperity

79. The first paragraph is mainly concerned with which of the following?
    A. factors contributing to the decline in MBA
    B. a current trend affecting the nation's business schools
    C. the difference between Harvard, Princeton, and Stanford
    D. two decades of hard times for business schools

80. What is the main focus of this passage?
    A. jobs on Wall Street
    B. types of graduate degrees
    C. changes in enrollment for MBA schools
    D. how schools are changing to reflect the economy

PHẦN BỐN

ĐÁP ÁN

1. ĐỀ TRẮC NGHIỆM ÔN THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT

ĐỀ 1

1	**B**	11	**A**	21	**D**	31	**C**	41	**A**
2	**D**	12	**C**	22	**C**	32	**C**	42	**A**
3	**A**	13	**A**	23	**D**	33	**B**	43	**A**
4	**A**	14	**C**	24	**B**	34	**C**	44	**B**
5	**B**	15	**C**	25	**A**	35	**A**	45	**C**
6	**C**	16	**B**	26	**B**	36	**D**	46	**C**
7	**D**	17	**C**	27	**C**	37	**A**	47	**A**
8	**C**	18	**A**	28	**C**	38	**A**	48	**B**
9	**A**	19	**A**	29	**B**	39	**C**	49	**B**
10	**A**	20	**A**	30	**C**	40	**D**	50	**D**

ĐỀ 2

1	**B**	11	**B**	21	**D**	31	**C**	41	**B**
2	**D**	12	**D**	22	**C**	32	**B**	42	**B**
3	**A**	13	**A**	23	**C**	33	**B**	43	**A**
4	**C**	14	**B**	24	**D**	34	**A**	44	**D**
5	**D**	15	**C**	25	**C**	35	**D**	45	**C**
6	**C**	16	**D**	26	**C**	36	**A**	46	**B**
7	**A**	17	**D**	27	**A**	37	**A**	47	**D**
8	**B**	18	**C**	28	**A**	38	**A**	48	**C**
9	**C**	19	**C**	29	**C**	39	**C**	49	**C**
10	**C**	20	**B**	30	**D**	40	**B**	50	**D**

ĐỀ 3

1	**B**	11	**D**	21	**A**	31	**C**	41	**C**
2	**D**	12	**A**	22	**A**	32	**D**	42	**B**
3	**C**	13	**A**	23	**A**	33	**B**	43	**B**
4	**C**	14	**B**	24	**D**	34	**B**	44	**B**
5	**A**	15	**C**	25	**B**	35	**C**	45	**C**
6	**B**	16	**B**	26	**A**	36	**C**	46	**D**
7	**A**	17	**C**	27	**C**	37	**A**	47	**D**
8	**B**	18	**B**	28	**B**	38	**A**	48	**A**
9	**C**	19	**A**	29	**B**	39	**B**	49	**B**
10	**B**	20	**B**	30	**D**	40	**B**	50	**C**

ĐỀ 4

1	**B**	11	**B**	21	**B**	31	**D**	41	**A**
2	**C**	12	**B**	22	**B**	32	**A**	42	**C**
3	**D**	13	**B**	23	**D**	33	**A**	43	**B**
4	**C**	14	**C**	24	**A**	34	**B**	44	**D**
5	**B**	15	**C**	25	**C**	35	**A**	45	**C**
6	**C**	16	**A**	26	**B**	36	**D**	46	**D**
7	**C**	17	**A**	27	**B**	37	**C**	47	**A**
8	**B**	18	**B**	28	**B**	38	**C**	48	**C**
9	**B**	19	**B**	29	**C**	39	**C**	49	**C**
10	**B**	20	**B**	30	**C**	40	**A**	50	**C**

ĐỀ 5

1	A	11	D	21	B	31	D	41	C
2	B	12	B	22	C	32	B	42	B
3	D	13	C	23	A	33	A	43	A
4	D	14	C	24	B	34	C	44	D
5	A	15	A	25	C	35	C	45	B
6	B	16	D	26	A	36	B	46	B
7	A	17	A	27	D	37	B	47	C
8	B	18	C	28	A	38	D	48	C
9	B	19	D	29	A	39	B	49	B
10	A	20	B	30	D	40	B	50	D

ĐỀ 6

1.**A**	2.**D**	3.**C**	4.**C**	5.**B**	6.**B**	7.**D**	8.**C**	9.**C**	10.**A**
11.**B**	12.**B**	13.**A**	14.**B**	15.**A**	16.**A**	17.**D**	18.**A**	19.**B**	20.**C**
21.**D**	22.**C**	23.**B**	24.**B**	25.**B**	26.**A**	27.**B**	28.**A**	29.**B**	30.**A**
31.**B**	32.**A**	33.**B**	34.**D**	35.**A**	36.**C**	37.**D**	38.**B**	39.**A**	40.**C**
41.**D**	42.**D**	43.**A**	44.**B**	45.**B**	46.**B**	47.**A**	48.**D**	49.**C**	50.**A.**

ĐỀ 7

1.**B**	2.**B**	3.**A**	4.**C**	5.**C**	6.**B**	7.**A**	8.**D**	9.**D**	10.**B**
11.**B**	12.**C**	13.**B**	14.**C**	15.**C**	16.**D**	17.**B**	18.**D**	19.**B**	20.**A**
21.**A**	22.**D**	23.**C**	24.**B**	25.**C**	26.**C**	27.**C**	28.**B**	29.**A**	30.**B**
31.**C**	32.**B**	33.**A**	34.**D**	35.**D**	36.**A**	37.**C**	38.**C**	39.**B**	40.**C**
41.**A**	42.**D**	43.**D**	44.**A**	45.**C**	46.**A**	47.**B**	48.**B**	49.**D**	50.**D**

ĐỀ 8

1.**B**	2.**A**	3.**B**	4.**C**	5.**D**	6.**C**	7.**C**	8.**D**	9.**B**	10.**B**
11.**A**	12.**A**	13.**A**	14.**B**	15.**B**	16.**D**	17.**A**	18.**A**	19.**C**	20.**C**
21.**D**	22.**A**	23.**C**	24.**C**	25.**C**	26.**B**	27.**A**	28.**B**	29.**C**	30.**C**
31.**C**	32.**A**	33.**A**	34.**D**	35.**C**	36.**B**	37.**A**	38.**B**	39.**D**	40.**B**
41.**C**	42.**A**	43.**D**	44.**A**	45.**C**	46.**C**	47.**B**	48.**C**	49.**D**	50.**A**

ĐỀ 9

1.**B**	2.**B**	3.**A**	4.**B**	5.**A**	6.**A**	7.**D**	8.**D**	9.**A**	10.**B**
11.**D**	12.**A**	13.**C**	14.**B**	15.**C**	16.**C**	17.**D**	18.**A**	19.**B**	20.**B**
21.**B**	22.**C**	23.**B**	24.**B**	25.**C**	26.**B**	27.**B**	28.**B**	29.**D**	30.**A**
31.**D**	32.**A**	33.**C**	34.**C**	35.**B**	36.**B**	37.**A**	38.**D**	39.**A**	40.**C**
41.**D**	42.**C**	43.**B**	44.**B**	45.**D**	46.**B**	47.**D**	48.**C**	49.**A**	50.**A**

ĐỀ 10

1.**D**	2.**D**	3.**D**	4.**A**	5.**D**	6.**B**	7.**C**	8.**B**	9.**A**	10.**A**
11.**B**	12.**D**	13.**C**	14.**B**	15.**D**	16.**C**	17.**B**	18.**C**	19.**D**	20.**A**
21.**D**	22.**B**	23.**D**	24.**C**	25.**A**	26.**D**	27.**A**	28.**A**	29.**A**	30.**D**
31.**A**	32.**B**	33.**C**	34.**D**	35.**B**	36.**A**	37.**A**	38.**C**	39.**D**	40.**D**
41.**A**	42.**B**	43.**B**	44.**C**	45.**A**	46.**B**	47.**D**	48.**C**	49.**B**	50.**A**

2. ĐỀ TRẮC NGHIỆM ÔN THI VÀO ĐẠI HỌC VÀ CAO ĐẲNG

ĐỀ 11

1.	**A**	21.	**C**	41.	**C**	61.	**A**
2.	**D**	22.	**B**	42.	**D**	62.	**A**
3.	**C**	23.	**A**	43.	**C**	63.	**D**

4.	**A**	24.	**B**	44.	**D**	64.	**A**
5.	**B**	25.	**B**	45.	**B**	65.	**B**
6.	**D**	26.	**A**	46.	**C**	66.	**C**
7.	**B**	27.	**C**	47.	**D**	67.	**C**
8.	**A**	28.	**A**	48.	**A**	68.	**B**
9.	**B**	29.	**D**	49.	**C**	69.	**B**
10	**C**	30.	**B**	50.	**D**	70.	**B**
11	**B**	31.	**A**	51.	**C**	71.	**A**
12	**A**	32.	**A**	52.	**B**	72.	**A**
13	**C**	33.	**B**	53.	**A**	73.	**D**
14	**C**	34.	**C**	54.	**C**	74.	**C**
15	**A**	35.	**A**	55.	**D**	75.	**C**
16	**D**	36.	**B**	56.	**B**	76.	**D**
17	**B**	37.	**C**	57.	**B**	77.	**B**
18	**A**	38.	**C**	58.	**B**	78.	**D**
19	**A**	39.	**D**	59.	**B**	79.	**A**
20	**B**	40.	**B**	60.	**A**	80.	**C**

ĐỀ 12

1	**C**	21	**A**	41	**C**	61	**C**
2	**A**	22	**A**	42	**A**	62	**B**
3	**B**	23	**B**	43	**B**	63	**A**
4	**D**	24	**C**	44	**B**	64	**B**
5	**A**	25	**A**	45	**D**	65	**B**
6	**C**	26	**A**	46	**D**	66	**C**
7	**D**	27	**D**	47	**B**	67	**B**
8	**A**	28	**A**	48	**B**	68	**A**

9	**C**	29	**A**	49	**C**	69	**C**
10	**B**	30	**B**	50	**B**	70	**C**
11	**A**	31	**D**	51	**A**	71	**C**
12	**B**	32	**C**	52	**B**	72	**C**
13	**C**	33	**D**	53	**A**	73	**B**
14	**B**	34	**C**	54	**C**	74	**C**
15	**C**	35	**C**	55	**A**	75	**D**
16	**A**	36	**B**	56	**D**	76	**B**
17	**B**	37	**C**	57	**C**	77	**D**
18	**C**	38	**D**	58	**B**	78	**D**
19	**A**	39	**C**	59	**A**	79	**C**
20	**C**	40	**A**	60	**C**	80	**A**

ĐỀ 13

1	**C**	21	**C**	41	**C**	61	**C**
2	**D**	22	**D**	42	**D**	62	**A**
3	**D**	23	**B**	43	**B**	63	**A**
4	**A**	24	**D**	44	**B**	64	**A**
5	**A**	25	**C**	45	**D**	65	**B**
6	**D**	26	**A**	46	**D**	66	**D**
7	**B**	27	**D**	47	**C**	67	**B**
8	**D**	28	**D**	48	**C**	68	**B**
9	**D**	29	**C**	49	**A**	69	**A**
10	**B**	30	**D**	50	**B**	70	**B**
11	**A**	31	**C**	51	**D**	71	**C**
12	**C**	32	**C**	52	**D**	72	**C**
13	**A**	33	**C**	53	**C**	73	**A**
14	**B**	34	**C**	54	**B**	74	**B**

15	**B**	35	C	55	**B**	75	**C**
16	**C**	36	A	56	**C**	76	**C**
17	**B**	37	B	57	**A**	77	**C**
18	**B**	38	C	58	**D**	78	**A**
19	**C**	39	B	59	**B**	79	**B**
20	**B**	40	C	60	**B**	80	**A**

ĐỀ 14

1	**A**	21	B	41	**C**	61	**B**
2	**B**	22	A	42	**A**	62	**C**
3	**C**	23	B	43	**D**	63	**D**
4	**B**	24	A	44	**D**	64	**B**
5	**D**	25	D	45	**A**	65	**C**
6	**A**	26	B	46	**D**	66	**C**
7	**D**	27	A	47	**C**	67	**B**
8	**B**	28	B	48	**B**	68	**C**
9	**D**	29	B	49	**D**	69	**D**
10	**C**	30	C	50	**B**	70	**C**
11	**D**	31	D	51	**A**	71	**C**
12	**C**	32	B	52	**B**	72	**B**
13	**B**	33	D	53	**C**	73	**D**
14	**B**	34	B	54	**B**	74	**B**
15	**D**	35	C	55	**A**	75	**A**
16	**A**	36	A	56	**B**	76	**C**
17	**C**	37	B	57	**A**	77	**A**
18	**A**	38	D	58	**B**	78	**D**
19	**C**	39	D	59	**B**	79	**A**
20	**A**	40	C	60	**D**	80	**B**

ĐỀ 15

1	**D**	21	**D**	41	**D**	61	**A**
2	**D**	22	**C**	42	**B**	62	**D**
3	**C**	23	**B**	43	**A**	63	**C**
4	**C**	24	**B**	44	**C**	64	**C**
5	**A**	25	**C**	45	**C**	65	**A**
6	**B**	26	**D**	46	**A**	66	**C**
7	**C**	27	**B**	47	**A**	67	**B**
8	**A**	28	**B**	48	**B**	68	**A**
9	**D**	29	**C**	49	**D**	69	**C**
10	**D**	30	**B**	50	**B**	70	**C**
11	**B**	31	**A**	51	**B**	71	**B**
12	**B**	32	**B**	52	**D**	72	**A**
13	**C**	33	**D**	53	**A**	73	**B**
14	**C**	34	**D**	54	**A**	74	**C**
15	**D**	35	**B**	55	**B**	75	**D**
16	**A**	36	**C**	56	**C**	76	**C**
17	**C**	37	**D**	57	**D**	77	**B**
18	**C**	38	**D**	58	**B**	78	**A**
19	**A**	39	**A**	59	**C**	79	**B**
20	**A**	40	**C**	60	**C**	80	**A**

ĐỀ 16

1	**D**	21	**C**	41	**A**	61	**B**
2	**B**	22	**A**	42	**A**	62	**A**
3	**A**	23	**D**	43	**A**	63	**D**

4	**D**	24	**C**	44	**D**	64	**C**
5	**D**	25	**B**	45	**A**	65	**A**
6	**C**	26	**B**	46	**B**	66	**B**
7	**B**	27	**C**	47	**B**	67	**C**
8	**D**	28	**D**	48	**C**	68	**B**
9	**C**	29	**D**	49	**C**	69	**A**
10	**B**	30	**B**	50	**D**	70	**B**
11	**B**	31	**A**	51	**C**	71	**B**
12	**B**	32	**D**	52	**B**	72	**A**
13	**C**	33	**C**	53	**B**	73	**C**
14	**B**	34	**C**	54	**B**	74	**A**
15	**B**	35	**C**	55	**A**	75	**D**
16	**C**	36	**B**	56	**B**	76	**A**
17	**B**	37	**B**	57	**C**	77	**B**
18	**A**	38	**D**	58	**C**	78	**C**
19	**A**	39	**B**	59	**A**	79	**C**
20	**A**	40	**B**	60	**B**	80	**B**

ĐỀ 17

1	**B**	21	**B**	41	**B**	61	**A**
2	**D**	22	**D**	42	**B**	62	**D**
3	**C**	23	**C**	43	**A**	63	**A**
4	**D**	24	**B**	44	**B**	64	**C**
5	**A**	25	**A**	45	**C**	65	**B**
6	**A**	26	**C**	46	**A**	66	**A**
7	**A**	27	**D**	47	**D**	67	**B**
8	**B**	28	**B**	48	**A**	68	**B**

9	**C**	29	**C**	49	**B**	69	**C**
10	**D**	30	**C**	50	**D**	70	**A**
11	**D**	31	**C**	51	**C**	71	**B**
12	**C**	32	**B**	52	**D**	72	**A**
13	**B**	33	**B**	53	**C**	73	**C**
14	**B**	34	**D**	54	**B**	74	**A**
15	**B**	35	**C**	55	**B**	75	**B**
16	**C**	36	**C**	56	**B**	76	**C**
17	**C**	37	**B**	57	**A**	77	**D**
18	**C**	38	**C**	58	**A**	78	**A**
19	**B**	39	**A**	59	**B**	79	**D**
20	**D**	40	**D**	60	**A**	80	**B**

ĐỀ 18

1	**C**	21	**C**	41	**C**	61	**B**
2	**A**	22	**D**	42	**C**	62	**A**
3	**D**	23	**B**	43	**C**	63	**B**
4	**B**	24	**B**	44	**A**	64	**A**
5	**C**	25	**B**	45	**B**	65	**A**
6	**A**	26	**B**	46	**D**	66	**C**
7	**B**	27	**B**	47	**B**	67	**D**
8	**D**	28	**A**	48	**C**	68	**C**
9	**A**	29	**A**	49	**A**	69	**D**
10	**A**	30	**D**	50	**D**	70	**B**
11	**B**	31	**C**	51	**A**	71	**C**
12	**B**	32	**A**	52	**B**	72	**A**

13	**B**	33	**A**	53	**B**	73	**D**
14	**D**	34	**C**	54	**C**	74	**C**
15	**D**	35	**C**	55	**A**	75	**C**
16	**B**	36	**B**	56	**C**	76	**C**
17	**B**	37	**D**	57	**D**	77	**C**
18	**B**	38	**C**	58	**C**	78	**D**
19	**B**	39	**C**	59	**C**	79	**A**
20	**D**	40	**B**	60	**A**	80	**A**

ĐỀ 19

1	**D**	21	**D**	41	**C**	61	**C**
2	**C**	22	**D**	42	**B**	62	**B**
3	**C**	23	**C**	43	**D**	63	**B**
4	**B**	24	**B**	44	**A**	64	**C**
5	**D**	25	**B**	45	**B**	65	**D**
6	**D**	26	**A**	46	**A**	66	**D**
7	**D**	27	**C**	47	**C**	67	**B**
8	**C**	28	**C**	48	**D**	68	**D**
9	**D**	29	**D**	49	**A**	69	**D**
10	**C**	30	**C**	50	**D**	70	**C**
11	**B**	31	**D**	51	**D**	71	**B**
12	**A**	32	**B**	52	**C**	72	**B**
13	**C**	33	**B**	53	**D**	73	**B**
14	**B**	34	**C**	54	**C**	74	**C**
15	**C**	35	**C**	55	**A**	75	**A**
16	**B**	36	**C**	56	**A**	76	**A**
17	**D**	37	**D**	57	**C**	77	**A**

18	**C**	38	**D**	58	**A**	78	**C**
19	**C**	39	**B**	59	**C**	79	**D**
20	**B**	40	**C**	60	**C**	80	**C**

ĐỀ 20

1	**A**	21	**B**	41	**B**	61	**B**
2	**B**	22	**B**	42	**C**	62	**C**
3	**C**	23	**D**	43	**C**	63	**A**
4	**C**	24	**B**	44	**D**	64	**C**
5	**B**	25	**D**	45	**A**	65	**D**
6	**C**	26	**B**	46	**C**	66	**B**
7	**D**	27	**C**	47	**A**	67	**A**
8	**B**	28	**B**	48	**B**	68	**A**
9	**C**	29	**B**	49	**C**	69	**C**
10	**D**	30	**A**	50	**D**	70	**D**
11	**C**	31	**C**	51	**B**	71	**D**
12	**B**	32	**C**	52	**A**	72	**B**
13	**B**	33	**D**	53	**B**	73	**D**
14	**B**	34	**D**	54	**C**	74	**C**
15	**A**	35	**D**	55	**A**	75	**A**
16	**D**	36	**C**	56	**C**	76	**B**
17	**A**	37	**D**	57	**A**	77	**A**
18	**D**	38	**B**	58	**A**	78	**C**
19	**A**	39	**A**	59	**B**	79	**B**
20	**C**	40	**C**	60	**B**	80	**D**

ĐỀ 21

1.D	2.D	3.D	4.D	5.C	6.B	7.D	8.C	9.A	10.D
11.A	12.C	13.D	14.D	15.B	16.C	17.D	18.B	19.D	20.A
21.A	22.A	23.B	24.C	25.A	26.D	27.C	28.A	29.D	30.B
31.B	32.C	33.C	34.B	35.C	36.A	37.D	38.A	39.A	40.B
41.D	42.D	43.D	44.A	45.D	46.C	47.B	48.C	49.A	50.A
51.B	52.D	53.C	54.A	55.B	56.B	57.A	58.B	59.B	60.C
61.D	62.A	63.A	64.C	65.C	66.B	67.D	68.D	69.B	70.A
71.C	72.B	73.C	74.D	75.D	76.B	77.D	78.A	79.B	80.D.

ĐỀ 22

1.D	2.C	3.B	4.C	5.C	6.C	7.C	8.D	9.B	10.D
11.B	12.A	13.C	14.D	15.C	16.D	17.A	18.D	19.C	20.B
21.C	22.B	23.D	24.D	25.A	26.A	27.B	28.C	29.D	30.A
31.C	32.D	33.A	34.C	35.B	36.D	37.B	38.A	39.C	40.A
41.C	42.B	43.D	44.B	45.A	46.B	47.D	48.B	49.A	50.D
51.A	52.A	53.B	54.D	55.C	56.C	57.A	58.D	59.C	60.B
61.D	62.B	63.C	64.A	65.D	66.A	67.D	68.C	69.B	70.A
71.A	72.D	73.C	74.C	75.B	76.B	77.A	78.C	79.A	80.D.

ĐỀ 23

1.D	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.B	6.A	7.A	8.B	9.A	10.B
11.B	12.C	13.B	14.B	15.B	16.D	17.A	18.D	19.C	20.A
21.B	22.D	23.B	24.A	25.D	26.B	27.C	28.D	29.B	30.B
31.A	32.D	33.B	34.C	35.B	36.C	37.B	38.A	39.A	40.B
41.A	42.D	43.D	44.B	45.C	46.D	47.B	48.A	49.C	50.A

51.C	52.**A**	53.**A**	54.**B**	55.**A**	56.**C**	57.**A**	58.**D**	59.**B**	60.**D**
61.**A**	62.C	63.**A**	64.C	65.**A**	66.**D**	67.C	68.**D**	69.**A**	70.**A**
71.**B**	72.C	73.**D**	74.**A**	75.**A**	76.**D**	77.C	78.C	79.**A**	80.**B**.

ĐỀ 24

1.C	2.**D**	3.**A**	4.C	5.**B**	6.**D**	7.**B**	8.C	9.**A**	10.C
11.**D**	12.**A**	13.C	14.**D**	15.C	16.**A**	17.**A**	18.**A**	19.**D**	20.C
21.**D**	22.**A**	23.**B**	24.C	25.**A**	26.**D**	27.**D**	28.**D**	29.**D**	30.**D**
31.**A**	32.**B**	33.**A**	34.**A**	35.**B**	36.**B**	37.**A**	38.**A**	39.**A**	40.C
41.**A**	42.**A**	43.**B**	44.**B**	45.**A**	46.C	47.**B**	48.**B**	49.**B**	50.**D**
51.**B**	52.C	53.**A**	54.C	55.**B**	56.**B**	57.C	58.**A**	59.**D**	60.**B**
61.C	62.**B**	63.C	64.**B**	65.**A**	66.C	67.C	68.**B**	69.C	70.C
71.**D**	72.**B**	73.**A**	74.**D**	75.**A**	76.**B**	77.**D**	78.C	79.**B**	80.**A**.

ĐỀ 25

1.**B**	2.**D**	3.**B**	4.**B**	5.**A**	6.**A**	7.**B**	8.**D**	9.C	10.**A**
11.**A**	12.C	13.C	14.**B**	15.**B**	16.**B**	17.**D**	18.**B**	19.C	20.**D**
21.**B**	22.**B**	23.C	24.C	25.**A**	26.**B**	27.**D**	28.C	29.**A**	30.C
31.**B**	32.**A**	33.C	34.C	35.**D**	36.**B**	37.**A**	38.C	39.**A**	40.**B**
41.**B**	42.**A**	43.C	44.**A**	45.**B**	46.C	47.C	48.**A**	49.**B**	50.**A**
51.**A**	52.**D**	53.**A**	54.**A**	55.**A**	56.C	57.**B**	58.**D**	59.**D**	60.**A**
61.**B**	62.C	63.C	64.**D**	65.**A**	66.**D**	67.**B**	68.C	69.C	70.**A**
71.**D**	72.**B**	73.**B**	74.**B**	75.**D**	76.C	77.**B**	78.**B**	79.**A**	80.C.

ĐỀ 26

1.**B**	2.**D**	3.**A**	4.**B**	5.C	6.**B**	7.**A**	8.C	9.**D**	10.C
11.C	12.**D**	13.**D**	14.C	15.**D**	16.**B**	17.**D**	18.**B**	19.**A**	20.**D**

21.C	22.D	23.C	24.B	25.B	26.A	27.B	28.B	29.D	30.D
31.D	32.D	33.D	34.B	35.C	36.A	37.B	38.B	39.A	40.C
41.A	42.A	43.C	44.C	45.A	46.B	47.C	48.D	49.A	50.B
51.C	52.A	53.C	54.B	55.C	56.B	57.D	58.B	59.A	60.C
61.D	62.D	63.A	64.B	65.C	66.A	67.A	68.B	69.C	70.D
71.D	72.B	73.D	74.C	75.A	76.D	77.A	78.B	79.A	80.C.

ĐỀ 27

1.D	2.B	3.C	4.C	5.C	6.B	7.B	8.D	9.B	10.A
11.D	12.A	13.B	14.C	15.A	16.C	17.B	18.D	19.D	20.C
21.A	22.C	23.D	24.B	25.C	26.C	27.D	28.B	29.B	30.A
31.A	32.B	33.B	34.D	35.D	36.A	37.B	38.A	39.C	40.D
41.A	42.D	43.A	44.C	45.D	46.B	47.B	48.C	49.A	50.D
51.C	52.A	53.B	54.D	55.A	56.C	57.C	58.B	59.D	60.D
61.B	62.C	63.A	64.B	65.D	66.C	67.B	68.B	69.C	70.D
71.C	72.B	73.B	74.B	75.A	76.D	77.B	78.C	79.C	80.C.

ĐỀ 28

1.B	2.A	3.B	4.B	5.A	6.C	7.A	8.B	9.D	10.D
11.B	12.D	13.B	14.D	15.D	16.B	17.B	18.C	19.C	20.D
21.B	22.D	23.C	24.C	25.D	26.D	27.D	28.C	29.C	30.C
31.C	32.C	33.B	34.B	35.D	36.B	37.A	38.A	39.A	40.B
41.D	42.B	43.B	44.A	45.A	46.A	47.B	48.B	49.A	50.B
51.D	52.B	53.D	54.A	55.B	56.B	57.D	58.C	59.B	60.B
61.A	62.B	63.C	64.C	65.A	66.B	67.A	68.D	69.B	70.C
71.C	72.B	73.A	74.D	75.C	76.C	77.C	78.A	79.C	80.A.

ĐỀ 29

1.**C**	2.**C**	3.**B**	4.**D**	5.**C**	6.**D**	7.**C**	8.**B**	9.**C**	10.**C**
11.**B**	12.**A**	13.**A**	14.**C**	15.**A**	16.**A**	17.**D**	18.**D**	19.**D**	20.**C**
21.**D**	22.**D**	23.**A**	24.**A**	25.**D**	26.**C**	27.**A**	28.**B**	29.**B**	30.**B**
31.**C**	32.**D**	33.**A**	34.**D**	35.**D**	36.**A**	37.**A**	38.**A**	39.**D**	40.**D**
41.**D**	42.**A**	43.**D**	44.**C**	45.**A**	46.**A**	47.**A**	48.**B**	49.**C**	50.**D**
51.**A**	52.**D**	53.**C**	54.**C**	55.**D**	56.**C**	57.**B**	58.**D**	59.**A**	60.**B**
61.**D**	62.**D**	63.**A**	64.**B**	65.**C**	66.**B**	67.**C**	68.**A**	69.**B**	70.**A**
71.**B**	72.**B**	73.**A**	74.**D**	75.**D**	76.**B**	77.**B**	78.**A**	79.**A**	80.**D**.

ĐỀ 30

1.**D**	2.**C**	3.**A**	4.**D**	5.**A**	6.**B**	7.**B**	8.**C**	9.**B**	10.**A**
11.**C**	12.**C**	13.**D**	14.**B**	15.**A**	16.**C**	17.**B**	18.**A**	19.**A**	20.**B**
21.**A**	22.**A**	23.**B**	24.**C**	25.**B**	26.**A**	27.**C**	28.**A**	29.**C**	30.**A**
31.**C**	32.**C**	33.**B**	34.**A**	35.**A**	36.**A**	37.**C**	38.**B**	39.**A**	40.**D**
41.**A**	42.**B**	43.**A**	44.**A**	45.**A**	46.**A**	47.**B**	48.**B**	49.**C**	50.**B**
51.**B**	52.**C**	53.**C**	54.**C**	55.**A**	56.**C**	57.**A**	58.**C**	59.**B**	60.**A**
61.**D**	62.**D**	63.**B**	64.**C**	65.**A**	66.**C**	67.**B**	68.**D**	69.**A**	70.**D**
71.**D**	72.**C**	73.**A**	74.**D**	75.**C**	76.**B**	77.**B**	78.**A**	79.**B**	80.**C**.

THAM KHẢO ĐỀ THI TRẮC NGHIỆM
CỦA BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
MÔN TIẾNG ANH – Hệ 3 năm (ngày 14/1/2006)
Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút; 50 câu trắc nghiệm

Câu 1: Chọn từ/cụm từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

There is a sofa in the................

A. classroom B. lab C. bathroom D. sitting room.

Câu 2: Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác:

When their mother is away from home, the children are look
A B
after by their grandmother.
C D

Câu 3: Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác:

How length is the river? – About 30 kilometers
A B C D

Câu 4: Chọn từ/cụm từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

Nothing................. better than going to the play tonight.

A. had been B. has been C. are D. is

Câu 5: Chọn nhóm từ hoặc mệnh đề (ứng với A hoặc B,C,D) để hoàn thành câu:

We will come back home when...............................

A. the school time is over
B. the school time was over
C. the school has been over
D. the school time will be over

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn và trả lời các câu hỏi (bằng cách chọn phương án đúng, ứng với A hoặc B,C,D) từ câu 6 đến câu 10:

Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, is a city of contrasts. It is an exciting, crowded, modem country, and at the same time, a city that is full of history. The streets of Bangkok are usually noisy and crowded with people. Some are selling food, others are selling clothes, cassette tapes, flowers or souvenirs. Visitors love the rice markets, the beautiful temples, the architecture, and the night life. They also enjoy the food, the shopping and the friendly Thai people. Everyone seems to smil there

Câu 6: How are Thai people?

A. economical B. friendly C. rich D. kind

Câu 7: How is Bangkok?

A. expensive B. exciting C. boring D. cheap

Câu 8: What can we buy in Bangkok?

A. food and clothes B. cassette tapes
C. flowers and souvenirs D. all are correct

Câu 9: What are usuallly noisy and crowded with people in Bangkok?

A. hotels B. streets C. schools D. houses

Câu 10: Who loves the beautiful temples and night life?

A. directors B. doctors C. learners D. visitors

Câu 11: Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những tr còn lại:

A. where B. who C. which D. what

Câu 12: Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những tr còn lại:

A. umbrella B. cut C. but D. minute

Câu 13: Chọn cụm từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C,D) để hoàn thàn câu sau:

What will you do when you..............................

A. grew up B. grown up C. grow up D. growing u

Câu 14: Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu tr thành chính xác:

Everybody I know like to eat chocolate and ice-creams.
A B C D

Câu 15: Chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B,C,D) để hoàn thành câ sau:

There's a school........my house

A. on B. in C. near D.between

Câu 16: Chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B,C,D) để hoàn thành câ sau:

There are regional................between the North and the Sout of England

A. differ B. differences C. differently D. different

Câu 17: Chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B,C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

I'm not tall................to reach the ceiling fan.

A. too B. enough C. so D. such

Câu 18: Chọn từ cụm từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

Nobody..................... to me since my birthday.

A. writes B. wrote C. is writing D. has written

Câu 19: Chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B,C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

This is the factory............. my father used to work

A. who B. where C. which D. whose

Câu 20: Chọn cụm từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

He doesn't mind.......................while he's working.

A. being disturbed B. to be disturbed

C. being disturbing D. to be disturbing

Câu 21: Chọn từ/cụm từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

An important football match between our school team and theirs .....on Monday afternoon.

A. will be taken place B. will take place

C. takes place D. took place

Câu 22: Chọn câu (ứng với A hoặc B, C,D) thích hợp với câu sau:

"Daisy had a careful look at the pictures on the wall" means................

A. Daisy took a care look at the pictures on the wall

B. Daisy looked at the pictures on the wall carefully

C. Daisy looked careful at the pictures on the wall.

D. Daisy is carefully looking at the pictures on the wall.

Câu 23: Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại:

A. between B. again C. about D. nation

Câu 24: Chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B,C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

She is a very famous stamp.............. in England.

A. collector B. collective C. collection D. collect

Câu 25: Chọn từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với các từ còn lại:

A. habit B. hobby C. admire D. happy

Câu 26: Chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B,C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

James Watt is a famous Scottish................

A. invention B. invent C. inventor D. inventive

Câu 27: Chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B,C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

Bill is a good driver. he usually drives........... ....

A. careful B. carelessly C. carefully D. careless

Câu 28: Chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B,C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

There's a film................eight o'clock.

A. at B. after C. on D. in

Câu 29: Chọn từ mà phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những từ còn lại:

A. home B. one C. done D. some

Câu 30: Chọn từ/cụm từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

Jane and I.................. school in 1987.

A. finish B. finished C. finishes D. have finished

Chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C,D) để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau, từ câu 31 đến câu 40:

When George finished his study at the university, he began...(31)..... for a job. He did not know what he ....(32)....... like to do. His uncle had worked for the government for thirty years and he advised George......(33)... to get a job of the same kind, so he went for a job interview one day. He was .....(34)....and his first job was in a large government......(35)... in London. When George had been working there for a few weeks, his uncle.....(36)..... him a visit. The uncle was delighted that his......(37).....had managed to get a job working.....(38)..... the government, he asked George a lot of questions about the job. One of the questions he asked was ".....(39).... people work in your department?". The young man thought for a .....(40)..... and then answered, "about half of them".

Câu 31: A. looking B. finding C. trying D. seeing

Câu 32: A. would B. should C. has D. had

Câu 33: A. to try B. tries C. trying D. tried

Câu 34: A. successful B. unsuccessfull
C. impatient D. achieving

Câu 35: A. room B. hall C. basement D. office

Câu 36: A. offered B. gave C. paid D. came

Câu 37: A. nephew B. niece C. grandson D. son

Câu 38: A. for B. at C. in D. from

Câu 39: A. how many B. how much
C. how often D. how long

Câu 40: A. hour B. little C. time D. moment

Câu 41: Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác:

Before to go out, remember to turn off the lights.
A B C D

Câu 42: Chọn câu (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) thích hợp với câu sau:

"He left school three years ago" means..:.......

A. It is three years since he left school.
B. It is three years ago he left school
C. It is three years since he has left school.
D. It is three years since had left school.

Câu 43: Chọn từ/cụm từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

You can't see Tom now. He.............. a bath

A. have B. has had C. is having D. has

Câu 44: Xác định từ hoặc cụm từ có gạch dưới, cần phải sửa, để câu trở thành chính xác:

I have to finished writing the report by myself.
A B C D

Câu 45: Chọn từ/cụm từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

Her children................ football when I came.

A. played B. were playing
C. is playing D. play

Câu 46: Chọn nhóm từ hoặc mệnh đề (ứng với A hoặc B,C,D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

Farmers grow rice in the field. Rice...............................

A. are grown in the field by farmers.
B. is growing in the field by farmers.

C. are growing in the field by farmers.
D. is grown in the field by farmers.

Câu 47: Chọn nhóm từ hoặc mệnh đề (ứng với A hoặc B.C.D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

Would you mind..................
A. answer the phone?
B. having answered the phone?
C. to answer the phone?
D. answering the phone?

Câu 48: Chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B.C.D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

There's one..............in a school.
A. headmaster B. teacher C. head teacher D master

Câu 49: Chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B.C.D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

Don't you know the writer............wrote this novel?
A. which B. where C. who D whose

Câu 50: Chọn từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B.C.D) để hoàn thành câu sau:

The.......... is in the vase.
A. dress B. child C. flower D jacket

ĐÁP ÁN

1	**D**	11	**B**	21	**B**	31	**A**	41	**B**
2	**B**	12	**D**	22	**B**	32	**A**	42	**A**
3	**B**	13	**C**	23	**D**	33	**A**	43	**C**
4	**D**	14	**B**	24	**A**	34	**A**	44	**B**
5	**A**	15	**C**	25	**C**	35	**D**	45	**B**
6	**B**	16	**B**	26	**C**	36	**C**	46	**D**
7	**B**	17	**B**	27	**C**	37	**A**	47	**D**
8	**D**	18	**D**	28	**A**	38	**A**	48	**A**
9	**B**	19	**B**	29	**A**	39	**A**	49	**C**
10	**D**	20	**A**	30	**B**	40	**D**	50	**C**

MỤC LỤC

Trang

Lời nói đầu 3

Phần một: Kiến thức ngôn ngữ cơ bản. 5

Phần hai: 1. Loại đề thi trắc nghiệm nhiều lựa chọn 26

2. Một số gợi ý về phương pháp làm đề thi trắc nghiệm nhiều lựa chọn 31

Phần ba: 10 đề trắc nghiệm ôn thi tốt nghiệp THPT 39

20 đề trắc nghiệm ôn thi vào Đại học và Cao đẳng 85

Phần bốn: Đáp án 249

Giới thiệu đề thi trắc nghiệm của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo môn Tiếng Anh - Hệ 3 năm ngày 14/1/2006 265

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản:

Giám đốc	PHÙNG QUỐC BẢO
Tổng biên tập	PHẠM THÀNH HƯNG
Biên tập và sửa bài	PHẠM NGỌC THẠCH TRẦN LÊ ANH
Trình bày bìa	TRẦN TIỂU LÂM

CÁC ĐỀ TRẮC NGHIỆM

DÙNG CHO HỌC SINH ÔN THI TỐT NGHIỆP THTP VÀ THI VÀO ĐẠI HỌC - CAO ĐẲNG

Môn TIẾNG ANH

Mã số: 2L-46ĐH06
In 3.000 cuốn, khổ 14,5×20,5cm tại Nhà máy in Quân đội 1. Số in: 604.
Số xuất bản: 41-2006/CXB/4-282/ĐHQG HN ngày 10/01/2006.
Quyết định xuất bản số: 86 LK/XB.
In xong và nộp lưu chiểu quý I năm 2006.